

Poles Cheer a Call By Pope for Justice To Nation's Farmers

TARNOW, Poland — Pope John Paul II told a cheering throng of about 2 million people at an open-air Mass on Wednesday that he supported the aims of the banned Rural Solidarity union...

Rumblings Of Glasnost In Berlin

By Robert J. McCarty... BERLIN — Clashes between East German rock music fans and the police could be a sign that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reform program in the Soviet Union is encouraging pressure for change in one of Eastern Europe's most regimented societies...



Rioters attacking police on Wednesday during widespread protests in Seoul. Similar outbreaks occurred across the country.

Seoul Rocked by Worst Clashes in Years

By John Burgess... SEOUL — Seoul erupted into its worst political violence in years on Wednesday as thousands of anti-government protesters fought riot police in four hours of street battles to protest the government party's confirmation of President Chun Doo Hwan's handpicked presidential candidate, Roh Tae Woo...

Officers were stripped of their equipment and battered with rocks, and at least one suffered a serious head injury. South Korea's official Yonhap News Agency reported protests in 11 other cities as well. Rioters lit bonfires and left central Seoul littered with stones and other rubble. Police, who had banned the rally, blanketed a huge area of Seoul with tear gas...

Summit Leaders Vow AIDS Fight, Currency Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... VENICE — The leaders of the seven major non-Communist industrial powers promised Wednesday to continue efforts to stabilize currency exchange rates and coordinate their medium-term economic planning...

Bonn Rejects Extradition Of a Lebanese

By Lou Cannon... VENICE — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has rejected a personal appeal from President Ronald Reagan to extradite an accused Lebanese hijacker to face murder charges in the United States...

Kiosk Shultz Expects Missile Decision

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of State George F. Shultz said Wednesday he expected President Ronald Reagan would decide by Monday, after receiving the views of U.S. allies, whether to accept Moscow's offer to negotiate removal of nuclear missiles from Europe...



General Cyril Ramasingha announces halt to Sri Lanka offensive. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Kincock's campaign is being praised, but Thatcher's lead appears secure. Page 2. ■ Botha renews the state of emergency decree in South Africa, citing the danger of an escalation of violence. Page 2.

SPORTS

■ The Los Angeles Lakers tipped the Boston Celtics, 107-106, to take a 3-1 lead in the NBA finals. Page 19.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Allegra Corp. ousted its chairman and said it planned to sell the company's rental car and hotel subsidiaries. Page 11. Dow close: UP 0.91 The dollar in New York: DM 1.7915 1.6615 142.00 5.9915



ELECTIONS IN SPAIN — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and his wife, Carmen Romero, wait for two nuns to cast their ballots in Spanish elections. Page 8.

In Airline Cockpits, Manning Issue Flares

By Axel Krause... PARIS — What appears to be a merely local labor dispute involving France's domestic airline has revived international controversy over whether flight engineers should be assigned to new jets that are designed to be operated by pilots only...

Union leaders at France's domestic airline raise safety concerns as computers replace flight engineers on the new Airbus.

ing the flight engineers, added: "We feel more comfortable with three in the cockpit and, we think, so do a lot of passengers." To back up their assertions, union leaders cite several examples, notably a request by Ansett Airlines, Australia's domestic airline, that Airbus Industrie rebuild the cockpits of the 17 A320s Ansett has ordered in order to accommodate a flight engineer...

Many Questions Remain In the Contra Hearings

By David E. Rosenbaum... WASHINGTON — With the end of the first stage of the congressional investigation, one crucial question about the Iran-contra affair and several other important ones remain unanswered. The central question, precisely what President Ronald Reagan knew and did, will not begin to be answered until two central figures, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, testify next month...

U.S. Plans Suit to Seize Control of the Teamsters

WASHINGTON — Government lawyers are drafting a lawsuit to take control of the largest U.S. union, the Teamsters, from its executive board on the grounds that it is under the influence of organized crime, a Justice Department official said Wednesday. Sources familiar with the case said the lawsuit, which is being prepared by a team of Justice Department lawyers with help from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Labor Department, is aimed at forcing the 21 members of the executive board out of office, including the union's president, Jackie Presser...

هنا من الاصل

Women's Colleges Endure in U.S.

Surviving Schools Are Bolstered by 'Old-Girl Network'

By Fred M. Hedinger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The recent decision by two prestigious women's colleges to admit men has shocked many alumnae and friends. The announcements by Goucher College in Maryland and Wheaton College in Massachusetts revived dire predictions that the end is near for women's colleges.

But supporters of separate colleges for women say such fears are unwarranted. They note that applications to women's colleges are increasing. While they concede that conditions on individual campuses vary, they say the overall health of many remaining women's colleges appears good.

According to Nicole Reinford, associate director of the Women's College Coalition, a clearinghouse for information on women's colleges, their special strength is "a terrific old-girl network" of alumnae who provide internships and career opportunities.

Because students in the 1980s are more interested in jobs than in feminist ideology, she said, many of the colleges have added career programs.

The coalition reports that there has been an 8-percent increase in applications to women's colleges for next fall. This follows a 2-percent increase in full-time freshmen in the 1986-87 academic year, a time when nationwide enrollment of freshmen declined.

Such optimistic signs cannot obscure the fact that the number of women's colleges has declined — from 298 in 1960 to 82 today, including 30 Roman Catholic institutions.

Today women's colleges account for 4 percent of all four-year colleges and 2 percent of all undergraduate enrollment.

"Most of the changes came in the late 1960s and early 1970s, partly in response to men's colleges going coed," Mrs. Reinford said. Today, she said, only two all-male colleges survive: Morehouse

College in Atlanta and Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia.

While the recent "defections," as some women's college advocates put it, of Wheaton and Goucher have been getting much publicity, Mrs. Reinford said, less attention has been paid to the decision of Russell Sage College, in Troy, New York, to remain all-female after serious soul-searching.

"We spent 15 months talking to students and graduates," said William F. Kahl, the president of Russell Sage. "What emerged was a general feeling that the college as it was would continue to make its graduates competitive."

He said a report on American colleges by Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was a "powerful factor" in the decision. He pointed to Mr. Boyer's book, "The College," which reported that "women are overrepresented in many classrooms on coeducational campuses and that even the brightest women students of men remain silent."

Mr. Kahl conceded that "we have to work very hard" at Russell Sage to make it work, but he added that enrollment increased by 9 percent last year.

The Women's College Coalition is optimistic about the future. Since 1970, women's college enrollments have increased 15 percent.

Why should young women want to go to a women's college? The coalition points to the record of success of graduates. Ten of the 23 women in Congress attended women's colleges. A higher percentage of their graduates go on to medical school or doctoral studies and almost half work hold high-paying jobs usually held by men.

Still, it is clear that women's colleges will remain, at best, tiny enclaves with about 150,000 students out of the 11 million in the nation. For whatever reasons — and the presence of men is high on the list — coeducation is likely to remain the norm for most college-age women.

Biden Calls U.S. Catholics Are Found For Idealism Giving Less to Churches

In Opening His '88 Bid

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Roman Catholics in the United States are contributing half as much to their churches as they did 25 years ago, while contributions from Protestants have remained about the same, according to a report made public by the Reverend Andrew Greeley, the sociologist and author.

Father Greeley, a liberal Roman Catholic theologian sometimes at odds with the Vatican, attributes the decrease in Catholic contributions to "resentment about what Catholics perceive as insensitive church teachings and authority," especially with regard to birth control and marital sex.

In the report, which is based on six national surveys from 1960 to 1984, Father Greeley says contributions to Catholic churches have fallen to 1.1 percent of parishioners' income, in contrast with 2.2 percent for Protestants.

Contributions by Catholics to nonchurch charities, at about eight-tenths of 1 percent, have kept pace with similar contributions among Protestants, the report said.

"People thought that Catholics would either 'muscle under' or leave the church," Father Greeley said Tuesday. "But neither happened. And the result is a protest through money."

In 1984 the typical American Catholic gave \$330 to churches, while the typical Protestant gave \$580, according to the report. But it said the average income of Catholics exceeded that of Protestants.

"Catholics are no longer working-class immigrants," Father Greeley said, "yet the church is more hard pressed financially than it was in the early '30s."

The drop in Catholic contributions is sharpest among the more devout, the better educated and the more liberal, according to the report. Poorer, less-educated Catholics were, in fact, the only category to most nearly match Protestants in contributions.

Church attendance by Catholics on Sundays, which dropped sharply from 1968 to 1975, has leveled off even though contributions continue to decrease, the report said.

The 178-page report urges American parishes to allow lay people a larger role in the administration of church funds.

The report was based on 10,000 cases in studies conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, the Gallup Poll and Yankelovich, Skelly & White Inc.



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A Bitten Policeman and AIDS Create A Legal Thicket in New York City

By Kirk Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A woman arrested as a prostitute in Manhattan last week has been charged with attempted assault and reckless endangerment after she bit one of the arresting officers and then announced that she had AIDS, the authorities said.

The woman, who gave her name as Miriam Sanders, 18, was held under \$10,000 bail at a court hearing Tuesday. The case was continued for action by a grand jury.

Ms. Sanders, who was escorted into the courtroom by three court officers wearing surgical masks and gloves, was charged with using her teeth and saliva as a "dangerous weapon" in biting the officer, Peter Caridi.

The ethical and medical questions raised by her defense attorney are whether Ms. Sanders indeed has acquired immune deficiency syndrome, whether she can be compelled to take a test for the virus that causes AIDS and what the consequences will be if she tests positive.

Similar cases have begun to appear in other states. Last month the California Supreme Court let stand a ruling concerning a man who had bitten two police officers in San Diego and had declared that he had AIDS. The court said blood that had been taken from the man could not be tested for the virus.

And in January, a man in Flint, Michigan, who was carrying the AIDS virus was charged with attempted murder for spitting on two police officers. But the judge threw out the charge after hearing medical evidence that there had been no documented cases of AIDS being transmitted through spitting or biting.

On Tuesday, Betty Hooper, a spokeswoman for the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said no AIDS cases had been reported as a result of bites. The World Health Organization said Sunday that no evidence exists that AIDS can be spread through saliva, although a few particles of the virus have been detected in saliva.

Ms. Sanders' attorney, Ronald Carson, said he believed that the constitutional protection against self-incrimination may be involved in her case, and he refused to have her volunteer for an AIDS test, as the prosecutor had requested.

If consent to an AIDS test on her behalf and if they find she does have the disease, does that mean she can be charged with attempted murder? Mr. Carson said in an interview.

"On the other hand," he added, "if there is no AIDS, then it's just simple assault."

Officer Daniel Mahoney testified that he and his partner, Officer Caridi, stepped up to make the prostitution arrest but that Ms. Sanders resisted and bit Officer Caridi on the upper arm after the two fell to the sidewalk in a struggle.

Officer Mahoney said, however, that Officer Caridi's skin was apparently not broken. Officer Caridi also had mosquito bites on the wounded arm that had been scratched to the point of bleeding.

The judge stressed that he had not yet been asked to order Ms. Sanders to take a blood test, and he adjourned the case until a hearing Friday on whether a court order would be appropriate.

David Roberts Dies; British Envoy Was 62

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir David Roberts, 62, a veteran British diplomat, has died.

Sir David died Sunday. Born in Aberystwyth, Wales, Sir David was educated at Hereford Cathedral School and at Oxford University's Jesus College, before serving in the Armored Corps in World War II.

He joined the Foreign Service in 1947 and served in Baghdad, Tokyo, Alexandria, Egypt; Khartoum, Sudan; Dakar, Senegal; and Dubai. He was ambassador in Lebanon from 1981 to 1983.

Grace Scurr, Coined Name of Filofax

LONDON (AP) — Grace Scurr, 93, a shorthand typist who in the 1920s coined the name Filofax for the popular personal compendium, died May 25. The Times of London reported Wednesday.

Since 1980, sales of the loose-leaf holders have grown from \$230,000 to more than \$10.4 million last year, earning a profit of more than \$1.6 million. Mrs. Scurr sold her 15-percent holding in the company in 1982 to the present owner, David Colclough, for about \$2,500.

Sir Kenneth McLean; Helped Plan D-Day

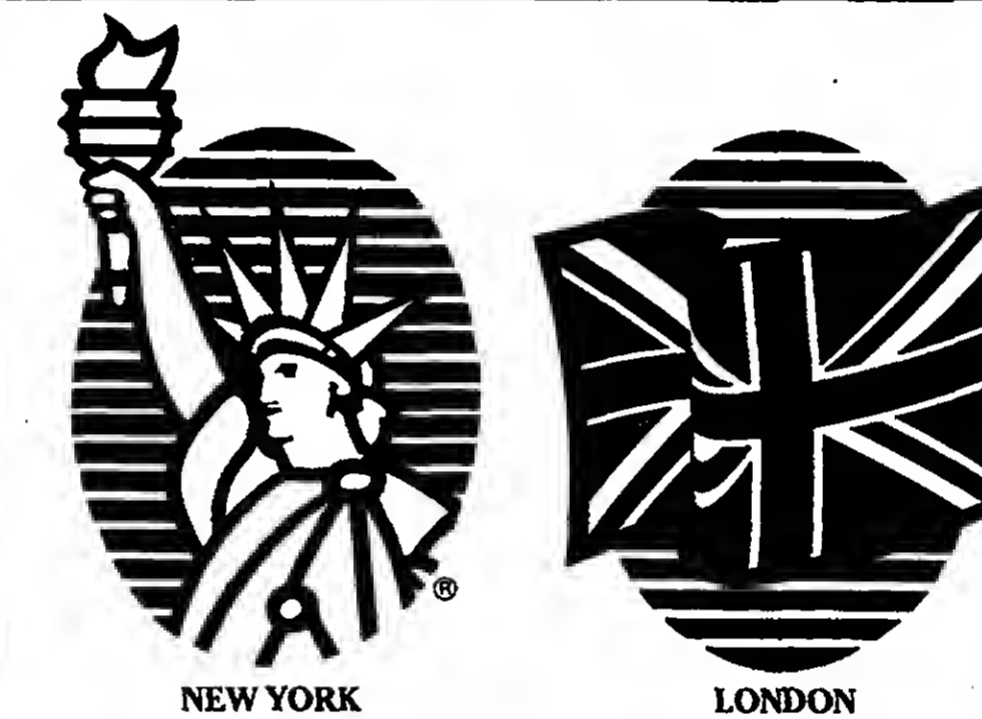
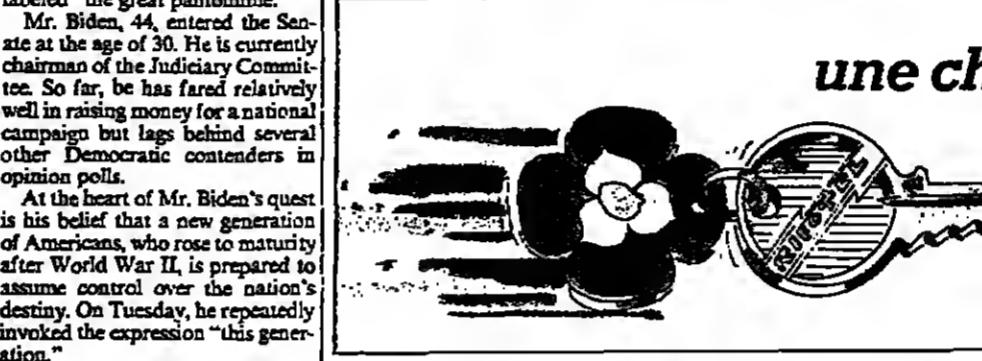
LONDON (AP) — Lieutenant General Sir Kenneth Graeme McLean, 90, one of the planners of the D-Day invasion of Europe, died Friday in Scotland.

Sir Kenneth helped draw up the plans for Operation Overlord, the code name for the Allied invasion on June 6, 1944.

Other deaths:

John I. Taylor, 75, a former president of The Boston Globe who began his journalism career as a reporter for the paper, Monday in Natick, Massachusetts, after a lengthy illness.

Madge Kennedy, 96, an actress whose career ranged from the Broadway stage of 1910 to the movie "Marathon Man" in 1976, Tuesday in Los Angeles.



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Herald International Tribune

Getting Smart in the Gulf

It's time to get tough in the Gulf, says the Reagan administration. Beyond keeping warships on patrol, it wants to put the American flag on Kuwaiti oil tankers and thus offer American protection. And it threatens retaliation if Iran deploys Chinese-made Silkworm missiles against American-flagged vessels and warships.

Soviet vessels. How can Reagan administration officials speak of the great risks to American ships in the Gulf, and then emphasize that Iran would not dare to attack? Can American warships defend themselves against the Silkworm missiles or can't they? The trouble with all this confusion on means and ends is that it fizzes over the very real interests the United States has in the Gulf. If it wants to be taken seriously in negotiations with moderate Arabs and Israelis, and between Iran and Iraq, and in the struggle against Islamic revolutions and terrorism, and in global rivalry with the Soviet Union, the United States must be prepared to take risks in the Gulf.

Methadone Versus AIDS

AIDS tests for immigrants and federal prisoners: that's the Reagan administration's response to the epidemic so far. They are defensible steps but mainly symbolic. If the administration is serious about fighting AIDS, it could do so far more effectively, starting now, with methadone.

The staffing rules reflect official obedience to a theoretical debate. Promoters of psychotherapies that seek to free the patient of all addiction say that methadone only trades one dependency for another. Unless personality factors that lead to addiction are addressed, they say, an addict on methadone remains vulnerable to cocaine or alcohol. The requirements for heavy staffing of clinics grow out of hopes that, with therapy, at least some methadone patients will wind up drug free. It's a reasonable point, or would be if the only issue were drug treatment. But AIDS adds a new dimension. Why does a society that is willing to even consider free needles for addicts remain so hesitant to provide more access to methadone?

Confusion on U.S. Aliens

These are confusing times for aliens in the United States. Many millions of undocumented workers in the country were expected to apply for amnesty under the terms of the immigration law passed last year. So far, the numbers have been disappointing, perhaps because some aliens do not understand the details of the program and others fear the consequences of coming forward. All need to be reassured and encouraged.

history interrupted only because of an employer's misunderstanding of the law, an INS spokesman says, the government "will give applicants the benefit of the doubt." AIDS testing is another worry. U.S. immigration laws have traditionally barred admission of those who have contagious diseases, and newly announced regulations make clear that this restriction will be applied to those who carry the AIDS virus. Applicants for amnesty will be tested and, under the law, those who have the AIDS virus will not qualify. But the attorney general has given assurances that such people will not be deported because information about their medical condition learned during the amnesty process cannot be used to penalize them.

OPINION

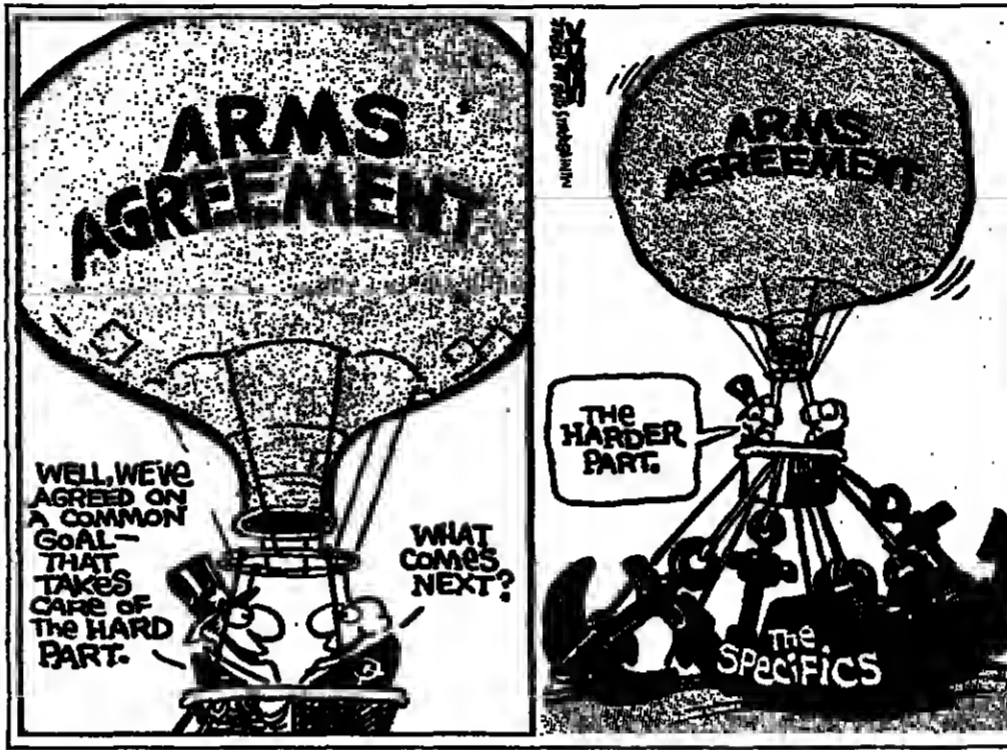
At Halftime of the Hearings, Reagan Is Losing Badly

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The first phase of the Iran-Contra hearings have drawn to a close, and from the Reagan administration's viewpoint it has been a disaster. The next phase, tentatively scheduled to start June 22, will feature Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and Rear Admiral John Poindexter, the absent witnesses. But whatever they say can scarcely be more damaging to the administration than the disclosures of the first six weeks.

misled Congress about his solicitation of \$10 million from Brunel for the Contras. Albert Hakim, the secret financial organizer of the arms deals, suggested to Colonel North's wife that \$200,000 would be provided for the education of the Norths' children. These were the main points of the first phase, which included a bizarre tale of forged documents, easy access without security clearance for Mr. Hakim and his partner, retired Major General Richard Secord, into the situation room of the White House, and even a suggestion by Mr. Hakim to the Iranians that the United States would take military action against the Soviet Union if that country invaded Iran.

That the administration acted with contempt for Congress if not for the law, and avoided the principle of accountability for its actions. When the hearings began, the Senate committee chairman, Daniel Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii, asked: How could all this have happened here? At the close of the first phase, the chairman of the House investigative committee, Lee Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat, asked: "How can we prevent it from happening again?" "What we have heard," Mr. Hamilton said, "is a depressing story. It's a story of not telling the truth to the Congress and to the American people. It is a story about remarkable confusion in the processes of government."



Questions About the Stark Are Demanding Answers

By Arthur T. Hadley

NEW YORK — The 37 dead from the USS Stark have been buried, the frigate is being repaired, a board of inquiry is being convened, experts and nonexperts alike have made their instant commentaries. Yet a number of vital questions remain about the incident that have not only gone unanswered but apparently unasked.

Question 1: What would have happened if Captain Glenn Brindel of the Stark, before sailing for the Gulf had reported to his superior what now appears to be true: that neither his equipment nor crew was in a state of readiness sufficient for a combat zone? A decade ago, the U.S. Army suffered through an infamous readiness controversy. Shortly after the Vietnam War, a lieutenant colonel — regarded as one of the army's finest by his peers — was ordered to report his tank battalion in West Germany as more ready to fight than it was. He refused. Since his battalion was at least as ready as most other others, his accurate report cast doubt on the preparedness of the whole army.

The Debate Over Missiles Is Heard Loudly in Europe

There Are Critical Choices as Italy Votes It's Time for a Common Defense Market

By Enrico Jacchia

By Guy M. de Vries

ROME — With parliamentary elections in Italy set for June 14-15, most of the candidates say that the choices facing the West European governments on nuclear armament are critical ones. The Christian Democrats are well aware of the price Chancellor Helmut Kohl's party in West Germany paid for dragging its feet on the missile issue. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, openly favors the so-called double-zero option proposal, though it is not clear whether all in his party share that attitude.

Stating the Socialist position, former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said, "On a technical level the debate may continue, but politically it would be unreasonable to give up the chance of eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe." The Communists have campaigned strongly for a nuclear-free Europe. They recently scored a point by publishing in the party newspaper, L'Unita, a full-page interview with Mikhail Gorbachev. The Communists now miss no opportunity to quote the Soviet leader's statements on arms control.

THE HAGUE — The current debate on the role of nuclear weapons in protecting Western Europe has again highlighted NATO's weakness in conventional defenses. An East-West agreement to eliminate longer-range intermediate nuclear weapons and to significantly reduce shorter-range systems will leave the West more vulnerable to the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority. Even under a past made conditional on Moscow accepting uneven cuts in its conventional forces, NATO would have to pay more attention to its non-nuclear needs.

Blame the Arabs for Mideast Impasse

By Hyman Bookbinder

WASHINGTON — It is simply mind-boggling to me that Stephen Rosenfeld (on June 8 in the International Herald Tribune) can write a column on the 20th anniversary of the Six-Day War and not even mention the Camp David accord and the resulting Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. If he had, and if he had acknowledged the historic significance of that breakthrough, he could not have suggested, as he did, that responsibility for the present impasse — one I believe as much as he does — is attributable to Israeli intransigence, American indifference and domestic politics.

Each time the Arabs said "no" to Israel it meant also "no" to Palestinian self-determination. As new "facts" are created, as tentacles are extended, as willingness to compromise erodes. The current debate in the United States and in Israel, about the wisdom or usefulness of an international conference is a sobering reminder of the difficulties that stand in the way of what seems an eminently sound and timely proposal. One must wonder, and worry, whether years from now we will look back and consider rejection of such a conference as one more "lost opportunity" for resumption of the peace process and resolution of the Palestinian problem.

legitimate Palestinian aspirations, but in every case it was Arab rejectionism that made them lost opportunities. In 1947, implementation of the Balfour Declaration could have resulted in a Palestinian state along with a Jewish state. The 1937 Peel Commission recommendations, reluctantly accepted by the Zionists, would have led to a Palestinian state. The 1947 Partition Plan provided for a Palestinian state. During 19 years of Jordanian rule of the West Bank (1948-1967), it was up to the Arabs to permit a Palestinian state. The 1967 Khartoum Summit ruled out Arab recognition of Israel and with it the possibility of Palestinian self-determination. Each time the Arabs said "no" to Israel it meant also "no" to Palestinian self-determination. If today this seems impossible to achieve, blame should be placed where it belongs. Mr. Rosenfeld places the blame on "extraordinary American defiance" to Israel. America has indeed been generous and otherwise supportive of Israel, but it has never stopped seeking out and working with Arab leaders willing to contribute to the search for peace. Small wonder that the policy of "special relationship" with Israel has commanded the broadest bipartisan support of Congress and the American people of all the foreign policy challenges we have faced for decades. Small wonder that it was able to make Camp David possible. And it is still the only major nation in a position to get the peace process moving again.

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The writer, a Dutch member of the European Parliament, contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Marines to Cuba SANTIAGO, Cuba — A company of American marines guarding the El Cuero mines was attacked at one o'clock in the morning [June 11] by the insurgents, who were repulsed after considerable firing. There was no casualty among the marines, and the loss of the insurgents is not known. WASHINGTON — [More] U.S. marines will be available for service at Havana before noon today [June 11]. The cruiser Washington and the battleship Rhode Island are expected to make the run across Florida Straits to the Cuban capital within six hours. President W.H. Taft believes he has ample authority for intervention. In view of the Platt amendment intervention in Cuba is not war, but merely police duty on the island. Reports from Cuba describe the situation as unchanged, with the negroes continuing to plunder property.

1937: Earhart in Africa GAO, Central Africa — Amelia Earhart arrived here from Dakar at 2:40 P.M. local time [June 10], after a flight of 1,100 miles across the desert. She took off from Dakar at 6:55 A.M., Greenwich mean time, covering the stretch to Gao in six hours and 55 minutes. Miss Earhart followed the Niger Valley after leaving Dakar and passed over Bamako shortly before noon. Thence she flew to Timbuctoo and on to Gao. Her flight was hampered by terrific heat, which caused an intense ground-glare. Heat waves rose to an average of a thousand feet and rendered visibility poor throughout the day. If the weather is favorable [on June 11], Miss Earhart will continue her short-cut across the heart of the continent via Fort Lamy and Khartoum. Otherwise, she is likely to fly to Algiers and the Mediterranean, thence eastward.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1936-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROLE D. KRANEPHUIJL, Advertising Sales Director International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.91.00. Telex: Adversant 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter W. Thayer. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Canabury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. The ASSOCIATED Presses: 400 Madison Avenue, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel. 6170. Morning Star: 11, Upper Maclean St., London W.C.2. Tel. 438-4302. Telex: 262029. Globe: 11, Upper Maclean St., London W.C.2. Tel. 438-4302. Telex: 262029. Pica: U.S. Mail: 100 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 757-3800. Fax: 476721. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-8012.

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OPINION

The Latest Bulletin on AIDS: The Problem's Gotten Worse

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Many newspapers have what amounts to an AIDS page every day. The disease is moving in on all fronts, and there is proposed legislation to discuss on Monday, new experiments in treatment on Tuesday, a discussion of what it really was that someone died from on Wednesday, and on and on. From time to time it pays to collect these data and chart where we are going with them. Here is the current scene.

ON THE RIGHT

question in part, but an empirical question whose edges are deeply informed by diplomacy and the desire for privacy. But consider the rapidity of the change in public sentiment. Less than a month ago a bill in the Senate to require testing for immigrants (and those seeking wedding licenses) was defeated 2-10-1. A couple of days ago the Senate passed a bill requiring testing for immigrants. Unanimously. President Ronald Reagan, in his speech last month, asked for testing in four categories: the first, immigrants; the second, federal prisoners; the third, patients being treated for drug abuse and sexually transmitted diseases; the fourth, applicants for marriage licenses. We know that the test is compulsory in the U.S. armed forces, and we know that public health agencies came out a year ago in favor of testing of high-risk groups, together with a program to inform sex partners of those who register positive that they may be carriers of the virus. Meanwhile, in dribs and drabs, we are reminded of the dimensions of the problem. Professor Stephen Gould of Harvard University has written about a possible 25 percent depopulation of the globe. Recently there was news of three nuns who acquired the virus by exposure to diseased blood. And — to volunteer a scarcely believable prediction, but one given me by a non-volatile student of the problem — it may prove difficult five years hence to engage medical attention for those who have AIDS. Her point (she is on the board of a hospital in Providence, Rhode Island) is that mysteries of



AIDS anti-body

The Heartbeat of America Is Fluttering

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — From her office at the foot of the street of dreams, No. 1 Madison Ave., Faith Popcorn can see a few years ahead. That is why Brain Reserve, the company she founded 13 years ago, is coming money. She is a trend detector and today she sees a future full of women with hips, men with martinis, and microwave meatloaf.

MEANWHILE

corporations eager to anticipate consumer whims, America's heartbeat is fluttering. She paints a revelatory picture of the national mood as reflected in its buying. Americans are, it seems, nearly neurotic about the supposed fragility of their health, fatigued to the point of making a booming industry of pizza deliveries, starved for self-expression yet so out of practice that wearing denim and cooking with mesquite seems expressive, hungry for tradition but with such an attenuated sense of the traditional that the hunger is satisfied by eating mazaroni and cheese, eager to rebel against constructive circumstances but satisfied to rebel by saying, "I'll not face another piece of fish; give me beef."

express anger accounts for the popularity of tall-show boss Oprah Winfrey and Phil Donahue, of capital punishment and 800-numbers telephone connecting callers to people they can shout at.

A sense that the environment is unsafe and our behavior even more so — a first herpes, now AIDS — has produced a grim preoccupation with "wellness," even unto theories connecting particular foods with the well-being of particular organs — broccoli for the respiratory system, brussels sprouts for the...

Not even the "water bar" in Beverly Hills, California, sells 200 brands of water. Ms. Popcorn says that because AIDS is giving thinness bad associations with a wasting disease, and because working women are eating more to sustain the energy burned up by stress, women increasingly are, if not Rubenesque, at least more ample.

"We've blanded out," says Ms. Popcorn, showing a way with verbs that earns her a place of honor on Madison Avenue. Down with white things, be they wines or veal, and up with beef. An oppressive sense of the everydayness of everyday life leads people to seek adventure and a sense of indulgence by buying Jeeps, sipping mixed drinks, even going to Australia to hang out with Crocodile Dundee. Among trend detectors, Australia-chic is a sure bet.

On the other hand, the harassments of daily life — looming nuclear incineration, rude waiters — have driven people to "cocooning." They have gone to

ground in their dens with their VCRs and compact-disc players, snug in their Barcaloungers equipped with stereo headphones, the better to keep at bay the modern world, the discontinuities of which have produced a longing for tradition. That longing is so superficial, it is assuaged by "50s," "moon food" like macaroni and cheese, and microwave meatloaf. Even crinolines are coming back.

Ms. Popcorn says the pace of modern life and the perpetual exhaustion of couples who have become parents for the first time in their thirties, leads to "grazing" — taking little bites off the surface of life. There is a desire for snippets of experience, hence People magazine, USA Today and restaurants serving only hors d'oeuvres. Take-out food is selling well; every kitchen appliance but the microwave oven is being used less than it was four years ago.

Critics of capitalism have argued that in societies such as America's, all "natural" needs and desires have long since been satisfied, so capitalism will collapse unless manipulative marketing manufactures fresh appetites. The critics say Americans' material progress depends on their moral degradation to manipulated creatures.

But if Ms. Popcorn ("We use products to cheer up our boring little lives") is correct, capitalism can be kept cooking by people who regard consumption as therapy for the disappointments and aggravations they suffer in a capitalist society. Given the guidance of trend detectors, capitalism is not doomed by internal contradictions. It is powered by an internal dynamic of aches assuaged by creative products like microwave meatloaf. Washington Post Writers Group.

The Rotten Apples in Iran

Regarding the opinion column "We Must Not Be a Part of Such Terror" (May 22) by George Wald.

Three cheers for George Wald and his article on Iran. Yes, it is a fact that the entire nation of Iran has been taken hostage. Ex-convicts and present thugs and bullies are bleeding and plundering Iran in the name of Islam. Excluding some writers like Mr. Wald, the rest suddenly all have become anthropologists. What they write about Iran is basically of the same tune: "Well, after all, it is their culture and religion, we have to accept it."

of Iran. America who forced Stalin to evacuate northern Iran. America who helped the Shah and Dr. Mossadeghi in the nationalization of petroleum. Do not let this rotten apple fall on your lap.

SIAMAK MOSSADEGHI, Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam.

A Galactic Role Model

Regarding the backpage feature "Star Wars: The Lucas Saga" (May 23) by Aljean Harmetz.

How could you? How could you leave out of the list of heroes the name of Princess Leia Organa? Because of her, a whole generation of girls (and boys) has grown up knowing that a woman can lead a galactic rebellion, pilot and repair spaceships, fight guerrilla warfare and pitched battles, and strangle an enormous, repulsive

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

monster with her bare hands (well, she uses a chain). All this while remaining attractive to her two suitors.

George Lucas is a wizard who has done for women's image in the media (and in our heads) what a whole generation of "serious" writers could not do: give us a role model of the heroic kind. For many women, Leia is Mr. Lucas's finest accomplishment.

YVETTE GHILAN, Tel Aviv.

The CIA Plot Over Moscow

All those administration officials and columnists in the United States who usually follow the U.S.-Soviet scene with such diligence and interpretive skill are missing the boat this time.

Perhaps the whole thing is a KGB plot to make us think the Russians are really weak so we don't have to keep building more weapons to protect ourselves.

I favor the theory that it was a brilliantly planned and executed mission by the CIA to obtain pictures of the side walls of the Kremlin that are unobtainable by satellite photography.

BARRY CHILDERS, Geneva.

Sunagawa: Not Just a Mine

Regarding the report "Remember the Coal Mine at Sunagawa" (May 28) by Gregory Clark.

I read the article with disappointment. Such a knowledgeable Japanologist as Professor Clark is too cynical about Japan's problem. Maybe he is drawing a caricature of Japan for curious western readers. But I am afraid of misunderstanding by innocent readers.

Yes, we are very emotional about the closing of the Sunagawa mine, with good reason. When we were struggling with economic reconstruction from the last

disastrous war, coal was a matter of life or death for economic reconstruction. The industrial policy at that time was what was called "tilted production of coal," giving the first priority to coal mining. Limited national resources were concentrated on digging coal and miners were exhorted to produce more. The reclusive Emperor went down coal pits and exhorted miners. It was not only at Sunagawa, but other mines in Hokkaido. Now they are being closed because they are not competitive. It is not the problem of 700 jobs in the remote area of Hokkaido, but of the economy of the island and communities. Because we owe these miners so much for our present affluence we cannot say to them, "So sorry." Economy is not inhuman social science but is human activity reflecting historical social background and its people.

TAKESHI SAKURAUCHI, Tokyo.

GENERAL NEWS



Policemen in Panama City breaking up an anti-government demonstration.

Charges by Retired Panama Colonel Provoke Violent Protests in Capital

By Julia Preston, Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Accusations leveled at Panama's military chief, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, by his former chief of staff have given rise to violent street demonstrations and crackling tension here. On Tuesday, for the third day in a row, an opposition newspaper carried detailed allegations by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera linking General Noriega to fraud in the 1984 presidential elections and to the deaths of a former ruler, General Omar Torrijos, and to Hugo Spadafora, a critic of General Noriega. It was the first time a high-ranking officer left the brotherhood of Panama's allegedly corruption-ridden armed forces to hurl public charges against comrades in arms, and particularly against General Noriega, the power behind the government. Colonel Diaz was forcibly retired June 1. Diplomats and newspaper editors said Colonel Diaz's statements appeared to be a mixture of truth and falsehood aimed at his enemies in the armed forces. But his "confession" added a new source of instability in this nation. About 3,000 rock-throwing demonstrators clashed repeatedly on the capital's main avenues with riot police armed with clubs and shields. Some protesters were beaten severely, and the police fired tear gas and rifle rounds to disperse the crowds. In an interview on national television following the demonstrations, Colonel Diaz appeared to back away from his charges and

said he would make no further accusations. United Press International reported. "Now, I do not want to talk about blaming anyone because I feel that no one is guilty, not even the same people I blamed before, not even General Noriega," he said. "Maybe I am the only guilty person. I have provoked an agitation in this city that has many people upset, tense." "We've been using the word crisis in this country for years," said Archbishop Marcos McGrath, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church here. "But this has brought on a more severe state of tension." The U.S. Embassy noted the "tremendous impact" of Colonel Diaz's charges and added: "The United States strongly supports the efforts of Panamanians to get all the facts out in the open in a manner that is fair to all Panamanians on the basis of the truth." Since Sunday, Colonel Diaz has remained in his mansion giving interviews, surrounded by followers armed with automatic weapons and gasoline bombs. Late Tuesday, Colonel Diaz agreed to surrender to church representatives the weapons used to guard his house. He said three priests would stay there, protecting him and his family. General Noriega said Monday that he would not "enter into polemics," because "the current situation is the result of a conspiracy whose name is known." Captains and majors signed a statement expressing their loyalty to the general. The armed forces spokesman, Major Edgardo Lopez,

suggested that Colonel Diaz was mentally unstable. On Sunday, the opposition daily La Prensa carried part of a rambling interview with Colonel Diaz that began with an announcement that the colonel wished to "get closer to the Lord." Colonel Diaz accused General Noriega of helping him plot 1984 election fraud, final details of which were arranged "in my own house." The 1984 elections were widely believed to have been fraudulent. Nicolas Ardito Barletta briefly became president, until General Noriega overthrew him less than a year later. Colonel Diaz said he made enough money to build his luxurious home and purchase two others with money he made illegally selling Panamanian visas to Cubans wishing to come through Panama en route to U.S. exile. Colonel Diaz has also charged that General Noriega "was directly involved" in the July 31, 1981, death of Torrijos, a popular nationalist, in a crash of a private plane in the jungle. Colonel Diaz, a cousin of Torrijos, charged that General Noriega arranged for a small bomb to be planted on the plane and that he "sent a message" to the U.S. vice president, George Bush, about Torrijos's death. Colonel Diaz also has charged that General Noriega "organized" the September 1985 assassination of Spadafora, a former health minister who organized a guerrilla brigade that first fought in Nicaragua against Anastasio Somoza and later against the Sandinista government that succeeded him.

Catharanthus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leukemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle. It originated in Madagascar, where thousands of endemic plants are in danger.

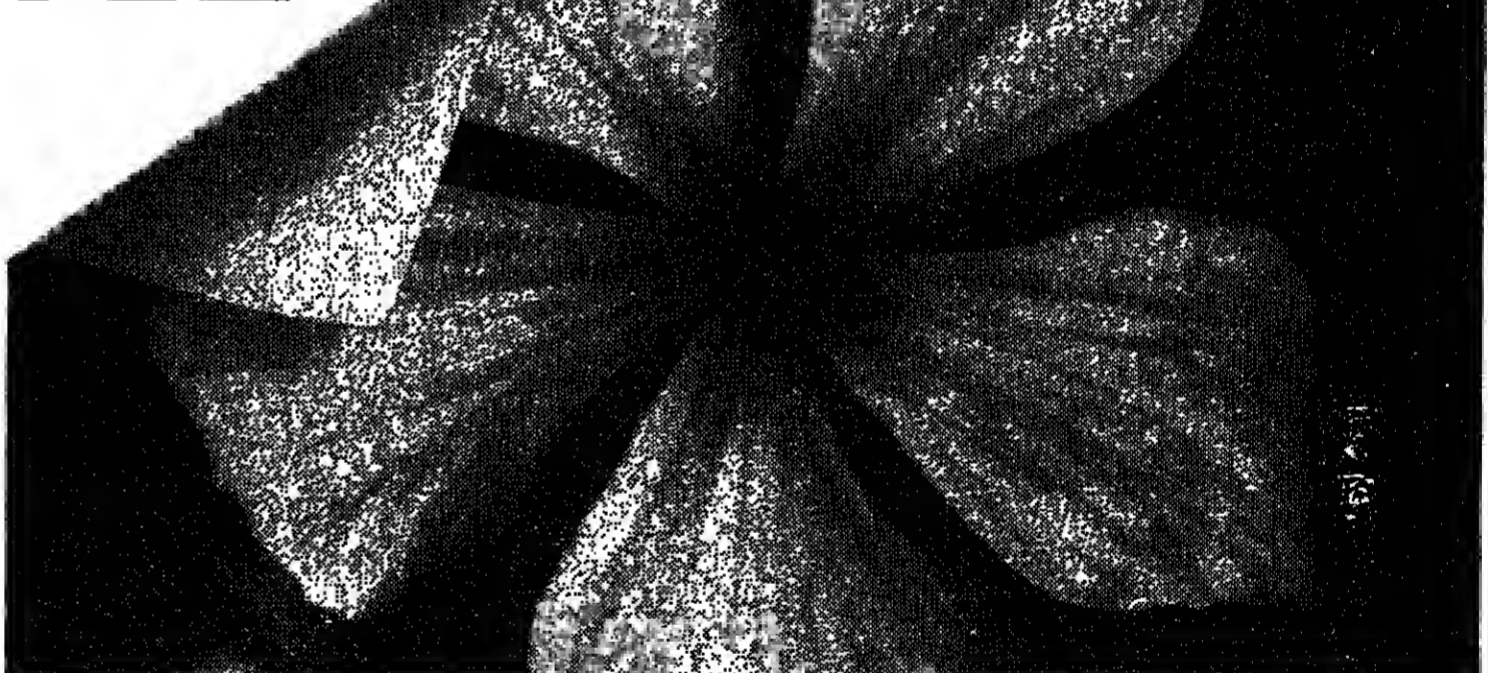


Photo: Mark J. Plotkin

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began. Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

What we are destroying Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.



Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schulze

Dr. Richard Evans Schulze, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the "magic" plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, grow in the primordial jungle.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.

You can become part of it The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

Allies Must Aid U.S. In Gulf, Aspin Says

By George C. Wilson and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Gulf policy will go "down the drain" unless he can persuade allied nations to do more to keep the Gulf safe for shipping, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was warned during a House of Representatives hearing on Tuesday.

"Congress is all over the map on this issue," Representative Les Aspin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, warned Mr. Weinberger, who appeared before the committee. "But one thing for sure everybody agrees on is that our allies ought to do more. Do not let them off the hook, or this policy is going down the drain."

"If we end up with American boys losing their lives in the Persian Gulf because of strikes like the Stark, and you've got cars in Europe zooming down the autobahn using up the gas, that is just going to set this country off like a tinder box."

Thirty-seven U.S. sailors were killed during an apparently accidental attack by Iraq against the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark near Bahrain on May 17.

Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said that allied cooperation is the "cornerstone" of the political storm around the Reagan administration's plan to use navy warships to escort 11 Kuwait tankers, flying the U.S. flag, through the Gulf.

Mr. Weinberger told the committee that the refueling of the Kuwait tankers should be finished by the end of this month but said only that the actual escorting would begin "very shortly" afterward.

In the Senate, a bipartisan group of senators introduced legislation to invoke the War Powers Resolution

if the administration went ahead with the escort plan. Similar legislation is expected to be introduced in the House on Wednesday.

The legislation would establish procedures for the Reagan administration to consult with Congress on refueling and escort actions and require congressional approval to continue the escorting for longer than 90 days, its passage is not expected.

Earlier, Senators Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, and Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, joined in introducing legislation to prohibit the refueling of the vessels.

Mr. Weinberger stressed that the administration is seeking allied help in the Gulf.

But he appeared to be making a case for going it alone if necessary, warning that the Soviet Union would fill any power vacuum the United States left.

Mr. Weinberger added that France already maintained "a substantial naval presence in the Indian Ocean" and sends ships into the Gulf, and that Britain "routinely deploys there."

Japan, he said, "contributes in another way" by deploying "significant" anti-aircraft and anti-submarine forces opposite Vladivostok, the base of Soviet naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Aspin asserted that Mr. Weinberger was providing loopholes for friendly governments to duck through when asked to do more to police the Gulf.

Tanker Hits Mine in Gulf
A Greek tanker loaded with Kuwaiti crude hit a sea mine in the Gulf on Tuesday, Reuters reported from Bahrain.



A Sri Lanka soldier standing guard Wednesday in the Jaffna peninsula town of Point Pedro.

Sri Lanka Army Halts Drive on Rebels

Reuters
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government said Wednesday that it had halted its military offensive against Tamil guerrillas in the northern Jaffna peninsula and was ready for peace talks.

"Operation Liberation has been completed," said the national security minister, Lalith Athulathmudali. "We are consolidating now."

"While the consolidation process goes on there will still be time for peace initiatives if anyone wants and we will try for peace talks," Mr. Athulathmudali said.

He said Colombo was open to peace talks while troops consolidated captured areas and the civil administration was rebuilt.

General Cyril Ranatunga, who directed the offensive, said, "I have suspended the operation today." Colombo also announced that it had released 450 Tamil youths who

were among the 2,677 detained during the operation on suspicion of being guerrillas. Ninety were freed Tuesday.

The offensive has caused a serious diplomatic dispute between Sri Lanka and India, which dropped relief supplies by airplane to residents of the Jaffna peninsula despite the objections of the government in Colombo.

In New Delhi an External Affairs Ministry spokesman reacted cautiously to the news that the offensive had been halted.

"At this stage I will confine myself to saying that we are keeping a close watch on the situation in Sri Lanka," he said.

Mr. Athulathmudali, who is in charge of Colombo's anti-guerrilla campaign, said the army would not attack the town of Jaffna itself, stronghold of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The army carried

out "limited operations" near Jaffna, he said.

More than 3,000 troops backed by aircraft mounted the operation May 26 and captured the rebel bastion of Vadamarachchi, on the northeast of the peninsula.

India, which has 50 million Tamils in the south, claimed that hundreds of civilians were killed in the fighting. Sri Lanka said only 47 were killed. Reports from residents fleeing the fighting suggest that the number of civilian deaths lies between the two claims.

Togo to Restore Israeli Ties

The Associated Press
LOME, Togo — Togo has decided to re-establish relations with Israel. The Rally of the Togolese People, the governing party, announced Tuesday. Togo broke relations with Israel in 1973.

Expatriates Lured by Thailand Americans Like Ethic of Pleasure, Slow Pace

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The tale of Morgan Adams, an American diplomat who resigned "for unexplained reasons" and now lives in Thailand among opium wardens and beautiful women, has captured the imagination of people here.

Adams is the hero of a new adventure novel called "Missing by Choice," by a real American diplomat, Maurice M. Tanner, who is also about to retire and put down roots in Thailand.

The fictional Adams is a swash-buckling version of the hundreds of Americans who have chosen to make their homes in Thailand for reasons they too sometimes find hard to explain.

The expatriates include diplomats, Vietnam War veterans, journalists, language teachers, relief agency workers and successful businessmen.

Some are what another American diplomat, Joseph McBride, calls "Thailand junkies," attracted to the country's easygoing pace of life and its ethic of pleasure.

Many others are the last holdovers of U.S. involvement in Indochina, people depicted by one resident as "still hovering around the edges of Vietnam, unable to get on with their lives."

It is such people, shut out of a land they cared about but unwilling or unable to leave it behind them, who give this group of American expatriates a special poignancy.

A few of them have found jobs that will keep them close to Vietnam while they wait for wives or fiancées who are still hoping for exit visas.

Mr. McBride, who was evacuated by helicopter from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon on April 30, 1975, called Thailand "a good second best" to the country where he said he spent his formative years.

"Sooner or later I'll go back to my old district in the delta," he said. "Vietnam is still the one thing that grabs the attention of people like me. What went wrong? What could we have done?"

Another veteran, a 41-year-old New Yorker who asked not to be identified, spoke late one night in a bar called Lucy's Tiger Den of his determination to lead a mission to rescue friends who are missing in action in Indochina.

"I'll crawl back there on my hands and knees — you know the feeling?" he said. "It sounds crazy, but it can be done. Sometimes I think I'll just get myself a little santon and blend right in and walk across."

Lucy's is a rendezvous for Viet-

nam veterans and overseas construction men who moved on from lucrative contracts in Vietnam to jobs in the Middle East.

The bar's owner, A.J. Rydberg, known as Tiger, sets the tone each night with a monologue of reminiscences about his days as an ironworker.

According to his account, his roots in Thailand go back to 1971, when he arrived from Vietnam, "got drunk for 54 days straight, married Lucy somewhere in the middle of it" and went into the bar business.

Veterans also gather at the four chapters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Thailand, a country where someone can live well on a military pension.

"This is not a country to go to seed in," Mr. Tanner said. "You go

to seed in a hurry, because life's too easy. It's too easy to pay for the next whisky and the next girl."

Mr. Tanner said he planned to retire in the country with his Thai wife and to write more stories about Morgan Adams.

"We're the travelers of the world, the people without a home," said Mr. Tanner, whose links are not with Vietnam but with Thailand, where he has lived for 13 years.

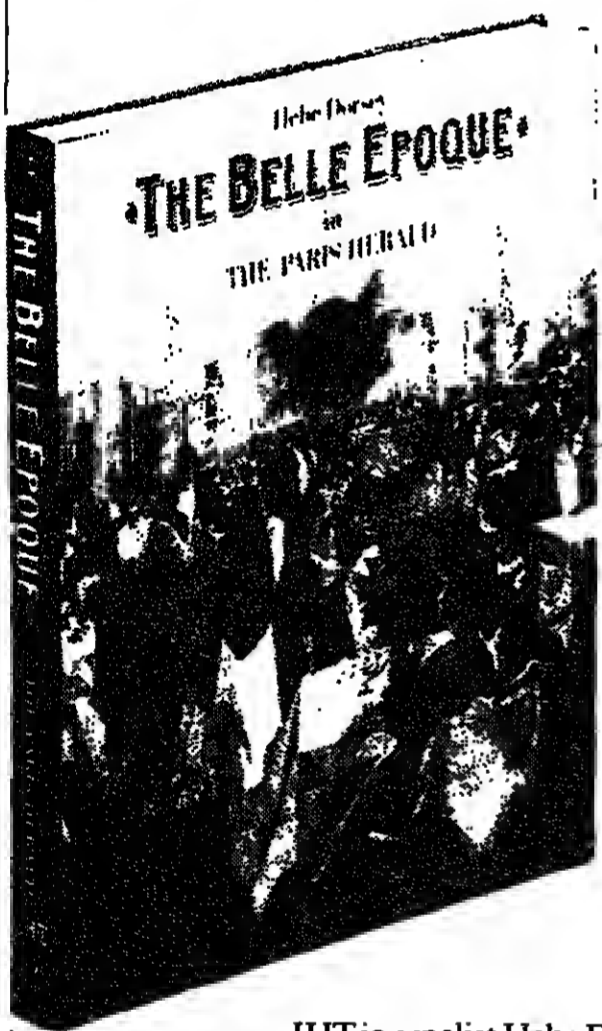
"We find ourselves with a foot in both cultures," he said. "I take part in a village ceremony with my mother-in-law, and the next night I'll be in a diplomatic reception in Bangkok."

He added, "I suppose I've never felt more of a stranger in my life than I did at my high school reunion in Phoenix."



CURFEW AT WEST BANK CAMP — Israeli troops raised a fence at the Dehaisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem on Wednesday to prevent Palestinians from throwing stones and firebombs at passing cars. The army put the camp under curfew on Tuesday night.

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time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-of-the-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

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France	F.F.	1,700	950	500
Germany	D.M.	1,500	820	450
Greece	Dr.	1,500	770	400
Italy	Lira	280,000	150,000	80,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,500	6,300	3,400
Netherlands	Fl.	600	360	190
Norway	N.Kr.	1,800	950	540
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Spain	Pes.	29,000	16,000	8,000
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,800	950	540
Switzerland	S.F.	570	280	154
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	Fr.	400	220	125
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	380	200	125

U.S. Wants Indonesian On Shuttle

Reuters
JAKARTA — The United States, worried that the Soviet Union might muscle in on its satellite launch business, wants an Indonesian astronaut aboard a future space shuttle.

"The U.S. is still very interested in having Dr. Pradijo Soedarmono participate on a future shuttle launch," the U.S. Embassy here said in a statement Wednesday.

The statement was issued a week after the Soviet Union offered to train Indonesian astronauts for a Soviet space mission.

Last week, the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, offered to launch Indonesia's next satellite, which could be operational by the end of the decade.

Indonesian officials were reported to say that they would consider the Soviet offer if the financial terms were good.

Georgi S. Tarazovich, the visiting Soviet vice chairman, said Tuesday that he might talk about Soviet-Indonesian space cooperation with Indonesian officials during his eight-day visit.

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja appealed to George F. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, to help arrange an early launch date for the Palapa B-2F satellite when the grounded U.S. space shuttles start flying again.

Greece, Denmark Ask UN to Open War Crimes Files

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Two former members of the War Crimes Commission, Greece and Denmark, have added themselves to the list of nations that favor opening the UN files on war criminals to the public.

Australia, the United States, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia have already indicated that they would like the rules of access broadened. The files are at present available only to governments on a confidential basis.

Norway is also thought to favor opening the files and said it would send a letter to the United Nations on the matter.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has said he would consider opening the files if a substantial number of the 17 states formerly on the commission favored the move. His spokesman, François Giuliani, said the secretary-general would consider the opinions over the next few weeks and might call a meeting of former members this



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the system on cold instead of hot... worried about," said Vic DePaula... posal will figure as a major bar-

HEARINGS: Questions Unanswered in Contra Affair

(Continued from Page 1) bert Hakim, who stood to make millions of dollars in personal profit. Although they had no security clearance, they were given highly classified government codes and encryption machines and access to some of the dearest secrets of the government.

disagree about whether the laws restricting official government assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels were broken. There is no doubt, however, that the spirit and intent of the laws, known as the Boland Amendment, were violated. To take two examples, the ambassador to Costa Rica, Lewis A. Tamb, obtained permission to build an air strip in that country, and the Central Intelligence Agency helped supply flights to the contras.

U.S. Air Controllers Vote on New Union

WASHINGTON — In Boston, air controllers say morale at their control center ranks last to the country. In Los Angeles, controllers say they are tired of working six days a week. In Chicago, they say they have had more air traffic, but little relief since 1981 when their ranks were thinned by a bitter strike.

about the vote — other than to say he does not think the support for a union is all that strong. In an effort to improve employee relations, the agency organized human-relations committees at control facilities. And, in a demonstration of its willingness to listen to its employees, the agency management has made a number of concessions in recent months on work conditions.

Summit's Scale Is Criticized

VENICE — Have the annual economic summit meetings, of which the one being held here is the 13th, grown too large and too formal? Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, who was the host for the first one at Rambouillet outside Paris in 1975, thinks so.

Slight Losses Are Forecast For Socialists In Spain Vote

By Tom Burns Washington Post Service MADRID — Spain's governing Socialist Party sustained only slight losses Wednesday in a three-tier election, according to early forecasts. The elections were seen as an indicator of the continuing popularity of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez despite strikes and demonstrations earlier this year.

SUMMIT: Effort on AIDS, Rates

(Continued from Page 1) The Geneva-based World Health Organization, a United Nations body, the best forum for coordinating an international campaign against AIDS.

EXTRADITE: U.S. Bid Rejected

(Continued from Page 1) would have preferred to have him extradited. But Reagan administration officials expressed relief that the West Germans at least seem to have backed away from negotiating a rumored deal that U.S. officials said would have been a capitulation to international terrorism.

POPE: Justice for Farmers

(Continued from Page 1) show they perform less effectively than private farms. The government has prevented the church from setting up a \$28 million fund to help private agriculture, which would have been unique in Eastern Europe.

PLANE: Cockpit Manning at Issue

(Continued from Page 1) back," said Mr. Celier, a 15-year veteran at Air Inter. "We plunged, saving both of us." Air Inter, which has ordered 24 A320s for delivery next year, refuses to negotiate with the unions.

BERLIN: New Pressures

(Continued from Page 1) program. It is widely believed that the public hopes Mr. Gorbachev's ideas could lead to some loosening of restrictions in East Germany, the diplomats said.

2 Iranians Told To Leave Britain

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL LONDON — The British Foreign Office ordered Iran on Wednesday to reduce its diplomatic representatives in London from 18 to 16 within two weeks.

ADVERTISEMENT ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING From Data to Document: The Rank Xerox Solution. COMPANIES don't buy products," says David Myerscough, director of international marketing at Rank Xerox. "They buy solutions."

TEAMSTERS: U.S. Seizure Bid (Continued from Page 1) convicted Cleveland mobster, Angelo A. Lonardo, and Mr. Williams himself, as well as other evidence, has alleged that Mafia leaders in Chicago and New York ordered loans for Las Vegas casinos from the huge Teamsters pension fund in Chicago.

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SCIENCE

Biotechnology: The Payoff

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — After a decade of research and testing, the payoff from genetic engineering is finally within sight.

The first few products created by genetic engineering are now on sale, and many more are being made ready for marketing. "I think you're about to see the avalanche in the next two years," said Ronald E. Cape, chairman of the Cetus Corp., a leading biotechnology company.

The arrival of new products, mainly powerful new drugs, signals the transition of the biotechnology industry from the laboratory to the marketplace.

As the industry matures, it still faces numerous legal and regulatory issues that could determine whether genetic engineering will be as big a commercial success as a technological one. Chief among those concerns are patents, which biotechnology companies say are vital to assure a return on risky investment.

Numerous biotechnology companies are now locked in patent fights with their rivals. In addition to individual patent fights, there are questions over what should be patented. The recent decision of the Patent Office to allow the patenting of animals was welcomed by the industry as a logical step.

"It would allow us to put the UGen brand on a new supercow and nobody would be able to rustle it," said Randal Claxton, president and chief executive of University Genetics, a company doing research on genetically altering cattle to produce more milk or leaner beef.

Other questions about about

the degree of regulation. While some critics say the industry is not adequately regulated, industry officials complain of unreasonable delays in being able to test biologicaly engineered microbes for agriculture or hormones for livestock.

The commercialization of genetic engineering began in 1976 in South San Francisco when a venture capitalist and university scientist formed Genentech to exploit the recombinant DNA technology.

Genetic Engineering
New Hopes and Fears

Last of a series

that had been developed at nearby universities. Recombinant DNA, often called gene-splicing, involves changing the characteristics of plants or animals by implanting in them genes from other organisms, even from other species.

Since then, several billion dollars have been invested in several hundred biotechnology companies. In addition, Mr. Cape, of Cetus, notes, the biotechnology industry rests on a foundation of \$100 billion in federal spending on basic health science research over the last 40 years.

Experts agree that the first big profits of genetic engineering will come from pharmaceuticals. The use of the technology on crops will start in the early 1990s, and the genetic engineering of animals is not expected to become a commercial activity until the mid-1990s.

The drugs produced by genetic engineering are produced naturally

in the body but in quantities too minute to extract for medical use. Using gene-splicing, genes controlling the formation of these substances can be implanted into bacteria or other organisms, allowing those organisms to manufacture large quantities of the substances.

Four genetically engineered pharmaceuticals are already on the market — human insulin, human growth hormone, alpha interferon and a hepatitis-B vaccine. Sales totaled perhaps \$150 million last year, with about \$100 million from Eli Lilly & Co.'s insulin, used to treat diabetics, and \$44 million from Genentech's human growth hormone, which is used to treat dwarfism.

In the next few years several new products are expected to lift sales of genetically engineered drugs above \$1 billion. The first and biggest product was expected to be TPA, designed for treating heart attack victims. But the FDA advisory panel said that while the drug might indeed break up blood clots, more data are needed to prove that it actually helps the heart muscle or prolongs life.

Another major product, which could receive approval by 1989, is interferon-2. It has shown promise in fighting certain cancers. Cetus, based in Emeryville, California, is expected to be first on the market with that product.

There is also erythropoietin, or EPO, a substance made by the kidneys that helps in producing red blood cells. Amgen, in Thousand Oaks, California, has a lead in EPO and hopes it will be approved in late 1988 or 1989, initially for treating anemia in patients undergoing kidney dialysis.

Drugs that are expected to receive approval in the early 1990s include various colony-stimulating factors for treatment of cancer; atrial natriuretic factor (ANF), a potential treatment for hypertension; an epidermal growth factor for treating burn victims; and superoxide dismutase, which helps prevent damage caused by the rupture of blood flow to an organ after a heart attack, heart surgery or an organ transplant.

Some experts say there may be as few as two dozen substances such as TPA and EPO that can be produced by genetic engineering. They say the ultimate importance of gene-splicing will be not in making specific products but as a tool that will transform the way new drugs are developed.

"Probably the intangible benefits are going to prove much more valuable in the long run," said Viren Mehta, vice president of health care research for Wood McKenzie & Co., a New York investment firm.

As a research tool, for instance, particular receptor sites on cells to which disease-causing agents attach could be cloned in great quantities. That would allow numerous substances to be tested to see if they could block the receptor site. Scientists envision a tailor-made chemical that could block the receptor or perform other functions, a technique known as protein engineering.

Indeed, knowing how to do gene-splicing is not enough for success anymore because the technology is becoming commonplace.

"I think in five years, gene cloning is going to be done in high school laboratories," said Roger H.



Increasing animal efficiency presents great opportunities.

Salquist, president of Calgene, a genetic engineering company in Davis, California.

Brook Byers, a venture capitalist who has helped start many biotech companies, said the ones now being formed are aimed at curing a particular disease, with genetic engineering merely one of the techniques used.

Agricultural genetic engineering is several years behind the pharmaceutical applications, partly because there is less knowledge about plant functioning and it is more difficult to insert genes into plants than into micro-organisms.

The use of genetically engineered crops is expected to begin in the early 1990s. The first are likely to be plants that are resistant to herbicides, which would let herbicides kill weeds and leave the plants unscathed. After that will be insect resistance, followed by plants altered to produce fruits and vegetables and oils for use in food processing and industry.

Applying genetic engineering to animals is proceeding in two phases. The first, nearing commercialization, uses genetic engineering to produce drugs and vaccines for animals. The best-known exam-

ple is the production of bovine growth hormone, which can increase a cow's milk output or produce leaner beef.

The second phase will involve genetically engineering animals themselves. The two largest breeders of broiler chickens, Arbor Acres Farm Inc. and Hubbard Farms, a division of the pharmaceutical giant Merck & Co., are working on developing chickens that grow faster on less feed. The Granada Corp., a Houston cattle breeder, and the University Genetics Co., a small enterprise in Westport, Connecticut, are working toward superior cattle.

Technological problems remain, however, and scientists do not expect animal genetic engineering to become practicable for 5 to 10 years. "We are experiencing lots of difficulties, and I don't see that we are close to this at all," said William A. Rishell, director of research for Arbor Acres.

In both plant and animal agriculture, many companies find quicker profits in using other techniques to speed up conventional breeding, such as tissue culture for plants and embryo transfer for livestock.

IN BRIEF

U.S. 1986 Fertility Rate a New Low

WASHINGTON (AP) — The fertility rate of the United States reached a new low last year, with fewer than 65 births recorded per 1,000 women of childbearing age, the Census Bureau reports. The 1986 general fertility rate was 64.9 live births for every 1,000 women age 15 to 44. There were 3,687,000 births, down from 3,750,000 in 1985.

Fertility "seems relatively stable now at a low level. The Baby Boom is over and there is no particular reason to expect, in the near future, a turnup," said Donald E. Starinich, chief of the bureau's Population Estimates Branch.

The 1986 rate was the lowest in records going back to 1930. Detailed statistics before 1930 were not immediately available, but Mr. Starinich said, "I can't believe that in the 19th century, and before 1930... it was lower than that." The general fertility rate peaked in 1957 at 122.7 births per 1,000 women in the 15-44 age group, or 4,322,000 babies.

Hints of Gains in Superconductivity

WASHINGTON (WP) — The first hints of superconductivity at room temperature — a goal considered nearly impossible a year ago and a faint hope just a month ago — are emerging from several laboratories around the world. None reports solid evidence of superconductivity that can be reproduced reliably in test after test, but fleeting glimpses of the phenomenon at temperatures ranging between 45 and 79 degrees Fahrenheit (about 7 to 26 Centigrade) suggest that the goal is attainable.

Little is known of the atomic structure of the various materials being tested, but physicists say that as they gain deeper knowledge and can control their manufacturing processes better, room temperature superconductivity should become a reality.

A recent issue of Nature reports from India's National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi that the Josephson effect was detected in a synthetic ceramic material at 79 degrees. The effect, which can only occur with superconducting materials, involves electrons that acquire the ability to "tunnel" through a thin film of insulation. Although this is evidence of superconductivity on at least a microscopic level within the material, tests for a loss of an overall electrical resistance showed no large-scale superconductivity until the material was cooled to 45 degrees below zero.

Seeking Clues to Beached Whales

BOSTON (Reuters) — Why whales beach themselves, with usually fatal results, remains one of the great mysteries of nature. Now, a leading aquarium hopes to find clues to what happens through three baby pilot whales it saved last winter and nursed back to health in captivity.

The whales beached themselves on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and were close to death when scientists from the New England Aquarium rescued them. Today, they are healthy and playful. Soon, they will be released with tiny radio transmitters in their skin to tell scientists what they are doing. The aquarium says it will be the first time whales have been taken, held in captivity and then returned to the open sea.

Massive beachings were first recorded by Aristotle, who said it was not known why the world's largest mammals ran aground. There are four main theories today: The whales may have been feeding in shallow waters and simply ran aground; they were frightened by strange underwater sounds; they followed an ailing leader to shore, or they were traveling an ancestral migratory route that is now a land bridge.

Diving Record Transferred to Turtle

WASHINGTON (WP) — Marine biologists thought the deepest-diving air-breathing animal was the sperm whale, which has been recorded at 3,740 feet below the ocean's surface. New findings transfer the title to the leatherback sea turtle, recently tracked to at least 3,936 feet, almost three-quarters of a mile under the waves.

Leatherbacks, which can weigh more than 1,300 pounds, are the largest living turtles and the most widely distributed reptile in the world. They ply the coasts on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific coast of the Americas. The turtle's diving depth was monitored by Scott Eckert of the University of Georgia with the aid of a pressure-sensitive device fastened to the animal, which Mr. Eckert read each time the turtle surfaced.

The device was calibrated only to 3,290 feet (1,000 meters), but on the record dive, the indicator went well off the scale. The true depth was estimated at a minimum of 3,936 feet.

The Fads and Foibles in Food Regulation

By Marian Burros
New York Times Service

WHATEVER happened to cyclamates, the artificial sweeteners people learned to love and then, with talk of cancer, leave? How about apples sprayed with Alar, candy dyed with Red No. 3 food coloring, irradiated foods and sodium nitrite in processed meats? Has the U.S. government decided whether these substances and treatments are hazardous to human health? If they are hazardous, why are they still in use?

Periodically, questions about food safety capture public attention, then disappear. But even as the spotlight shifts, these issues are followed by contending interest groups. The resulting regulatory delays have lasted sometimes for decades.

Present and former officials of the Food and Drug Administration and the Agriculture Department agree on their role in this drama.

"There is no question that the FDA's mission is to protect consumers," said Dr. Donald Kennedy, the agency's commissioner during the Carter administration and now president of Stanford University. But officials differ over the approach. "Whether the right approach is a heavy regulatory one or basically to encourage innovation within the industry," Dr. Kennedy said.

Since the late 1970s, however, both Republican and Democratic administrations have cut back on agency budgets. Couple the shortage of money with the inherent slowness of bureaucracies, and the result is a nether world of unfinished business.

"I can guarantee you that both consumer groups and food companies say they are arguing on behalf of the consumer's health," said Dennis Rhelan, director of legislative affairs for the National Food Processors Association. "A

lot of consumer groups start from the position that there should not be any chemicals in food that are potentially harmful. The food industry's position is that you should make a scientific assessment of chemicals that may be present; if there is not a health risk, there should not be a problem."

The current commissioner of the FDA, Dr. Frank E. Young, said there are reasons for the slow pace. "The complexity of the problems, the demands placed on FDA with the vast array of emergencies, conflicting priorities and being sure we have our scientific ducks in a row."

Dr. Jere Goyan, commissioner during the Carter administration, said the agency is "very good on immediate life-threatening matters, such as botulism." The areas in which the agency has trouble "are where there's a sponsor who wants to use a material that others think might be carcinogenic."

Advertisement for an electronic publishing conference. It features two large stylized 'X' characters on either side of the text: "Only one company helps cover your electronic publishing needs from beginning to end." Below this is the text: "The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand B23."

Slight Loss Are Forecast For Social In Spain

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LUXEMBOURG IN THE NEWS

A report for international decision-makers

■ I/87

Luxembourg Strengthens its Role in the World Financial Community

BY ELLEN WALLACE

International financial markets in 1986 were characterized by movement: exchange rates shifted, often dramatically; interest rates fell; new instruments were created to meet demands of borrowers and investors alike, and among bankers, the popularity of older tools of the trade rose and fell. Profit margins were squeezed. Securitization was no longer a trend but a fact of life.

There are profits to be made in such an environment. In Luxembourg, first reports show banks ending the year strongly in the black. Meanwhile, the Government has continued to take measures to reinforce the Grand Duchy's role as an international financial centre. Deregulation theoretically means most markets can do most kinds of business, but in reality, the sharp competition among financial centres has forced them to specialize. Luxembourg has, since the beginning of the 80s, been moving in new directions and last year's results were a tribute to the success of this shift.

The Government of Luxembourg has been faced with the difficult task of balancing its own income needs - financial services are the Duchy's second largest business - with the realization that it must ensure the centre's competitiveness. Easing the tax burden is a stated priority. To that end, several cuts went into effect in January and others will follow.

The banks have been actively building new business. Private banking is of growing importance, especially for those banks which were established as bookkeeping offices and were heavily dependent upon Euroloans. For many of them, 1986 was the first year the move into portfolio management began to show substantial

results. The need to increase private banking and fee earning business has led to some interesting developments, one of which is the sudden surge in investment funds. The search for profitable new instruments has also led to the growth in the volume of bonds denominated in Luxembourg francs.

1986: Another good year

No banker minds a good year, but what would appear to be outstanding results last year were especially welcome to Luxembourg bankers. Preliminary reports indicate that profits were up strongly for most banks. Bankers' comments range from "exceptionally good" to "great success."

The good report card follows a period of some uncertainty: high risk loans and the provisions that had to be set aside to cover these were coupled with the sharp drop in traditional Euroloans.

Several factors converged to move the banks beyond this stage. For most banks, the volatility of the foreign exchange markets and healthy growth in major stock markets were important. Investments made two to three years ago by some banks to set up private portfolio management services began to pay off.

Luxembourg's banks have historically fallen into groups divided by nationality; banks from one country came mainly to do the same type of business. That has begun to change, as banks here diversify their activities, but there were common

threads among the reasons cited by banks from the same countries for their successes last year. Scandinavian banks frequently point to private banking, claiming that the tax climate in some countries prompts pensioners to settle abroad and to invest their money elsewhere. As traditional Eurocredits became harder to come by, Scandinavian banks moved in two directions: off-balance sheet business and private banking. Ole Roed, managing director of Bergen Bank International, believes "There is a tier below the very rich people, where there is a growing awareness, more sophistication about investing. So there is a whole new market opening up."

German bankers point to a similar group of their compatriots who have become more attuned to investment possibilities and who find Luxembourg's proximity and banking secrecy appealing. For these banks, it is not enough to simply set up portfolios and manage them; the move in this direction has provoked a need for more competitive action in fee income areas. One bank points with satisfaction to its forward trading, another says overall off-balance sheet income was up 25%.

"Private banking" - that was the immediate reply by one American banker when asked what he sees as his company's strongest card, and the reason why it did so well in 1986: "It's cheap here, and it's wide open." He and other Americans point out that their customer profile in Luxembourg is distinctly European; in fact, some of these banks pointedly exclude American customers, while other banks do not encourage American accounts. They also agree that in Luxem-

bourg "the servicing side (for capital markets) can be good business. Holding companies here are good vehicles."

French banks showed solid growth across the board, a reflection of their expansion internationally. According to Gerret Schaapbok, director of Banque Indosuez Luxembourg, solid growth in 1986 is partly a result of the long history of French banks in the Grand Duchy. The French were some of the first foreigners to set up in banking in Luxembourg, before the second World War, when they saw their operations as an extension of regional banking policies. The business base broadened during Luxembourg's rapid expansion in the 70s. When French banks were nationalized in 1981, their Luxembourg connections didn't suffer, so says Schaapbok, but the liberalization of recent months is now beginning to pay off.

For the Italian banks, a profitable area was acting as the link between Italian industry and banks who suddenly found Italy interesting but did not have their own contacts. Interbank activities, says one banker, accounted for 50% of his profits last year. The Italian banks have remained, as a whole, more involved in traditional commercial banking than many others in Luxembourg, largely because of foreign exchange controls at home.

The problem is how to maintain the performance record. Bankers voice worries that market conditions may be less propitious in future months, and they are consequently working to ensure they keep their stakes in new areas of business. That concern, plus the need to service such business, has brought a new competitive edge to Luxembourg.

Year	Mutual funds		SICAV ²⁾		Other investment funds		Total	
	No.	Net assets	No.	Net assets	No.	Net assets	No.	Net assets
1977	27	59.8			55	25.9	82	85.7
1978	28	61.0			43	25.4	71	86.4
1979	32	58.8			42	26.8	74	85.6
1980	34	74.8			42	43.8	76	118.4
1981	40	112.6			41	52.8	81	168.4
1982	45	124.9			42	64.4	87	189.3
1983	52	176.9	2	8.4	45	128.4	99	303.3
1984	67	248.9	20	40.9	46	151.1	132	398.0
1985	84	359.7	41	100.2	52	172.3	177	632.2
1986 ³⁾	101	537.3	110	289.7	50	178.9	261	1,003.9

¹⁾ One Flux = one Luxembourg Franc
One US dollar was worth 41.10 Flux on December 31, 1986
²⁾ SICAV: Variable capital investment company
³⁾ Estimation at December 31, 1986
Source: Luxembourg Monetary Institute

Investment Funds Expanding Rapidly

If there is a boom that has touched every banker in Luxembourg, it is in investment funds. The figures are plain: from 1983 to 1986, the number of funds nearly tripled to 261 (December) and funds' assets more than tripled, to Luxembourg Francs 1,003.9 billion.

This sudden increase can be attributed mainly to a change in the law at the end of 1983, but several other factors also play a role. In 1972, the Grand Duchy required registration of fixed capital funds in order to better protect small investors. Supervision otherwise remained flexible. The 1983 law was drawn up in response to the rapid growth of aggressively managed offshore funds during the 70s. "We tried in 1985 to come up with an imaginative solution," says Remy Kremer, director of Banque Générale de Luxembourg and president of the ABBL. "The new law was so much more concrete and clear for foreigners. Before, they had hesitated."

It provided for three kinds of funds: mutual funds, variable capital investment companies, and "other funds." There is no legal definition for the latter. The real impact of the 1983 law is that it permitted the creation of variable capital companies, "SICAVs." A SICAV has more flexibility than traditional mutual funds because its capital is equal to the value of its net assets and no shareholder meeting is necessary to approve changes in the capital.

Of equal interest to foreign funds: the SICAV as well as other investment funds have a legal status, which means they can be quoted on stock exchanges. Banks look ahead to the European Community's goal of abolishing borders for capital by 1992. When that occurs, shares quoted on one stock exchange can also be traded on other EC exchanges.

SICAVs are the fastest growing funds: there were 20 such companies at the end of 1984, the first full year, and 110 by December 1986. Mutual funds grew strongly as well, from 87 to 101 in that same period. According to Frédéric

Wagner, assistant director at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, the new rules provide banks and investors alike with more options. "From the investor's point of view, there can be a fiscal difference and only pays taxes on dividends or earnings... but there are certain cases where mutual funds remain interesting. Also, mutual funds can distribute dividends daily, and this may be useful for money market operations."

Virtually every foreign bank now has a fund(s) or plans to establish one. Some are managed from Luxembourg, others from London; the choice seems to depend on individual fund goals. The boom has created a healthy new business for the Luxembourg banks.

Bankers expect the number of funds to continue to grow. Last year, the Scandinavians entered the market with four funds; the Germans have been slower, but these banks, too, have plans. Says one German, looking at his blueprint: "Mutual funds were never as big in Germany as in Anglo-Saxon countries. And because of our relatively late start in private banking, we didn't need our own investment funds to service our clients. But the time has now come. We've set up the personnel, the clients are here now, particularly smaller customers. In addition, we're looking at a wider distribution, maybe in Germany. We can't do that right now, but we will be able to with the EC lifting of restrictions."

Saturation is unlikely, since the investor pool is international. The increase in private portfolio management in Luxembourg promises to fuel the expansion of the fund business. Why Luxembourg? According to Wagner of BIL, "There is a legal framework, but one that is more flexible (than elsewhere). It is easy to set up here. There are quality investors, and also, we belong to the EC and we are part of the OECD. This can be important, for example, for registration in Japan."

Flux Bonds Find Favour

A market which moves creates new needs; the growth of bonds denominated in Luxembourg Francs (Flux) has been a popular way of meeting these in recent months. Looking at currencies, the share of the Flux in overall trading volume has increased steadily in the past two years. Figures for Flux bonds show tremendous growth in 1986: turnover was up 78.97% vs. 12.58% the previous year. This compares with total bond trading in Luxembourg up 10.42% in 1985 and 15.64% in 1986. A particular feature of the market was the early redemption of bonds which saw 84.72% growth.

The increase in trading was not due to traditional Flux borrowers - the Luxembourg public sector - but rather, to foreign companies, international institutions and most spectacularly, Luxembourg-based financial companies that traded heavily as part of their dealing in convertibles and warrants.

One foreign banker explains the market's development this way: "Prime borrowers made bond issues, they've taken up fixed rate loans here. We've participated in such loans and now we're doing private placements to repay them at lower rates. We participated in such trans-

actions because there were interesting borrowers and it's a good market."

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise's director, Damien Wigny, says "The interesting thing about this market is that it's not dominated by the State. Our Government is not a heavy borrower and in fact, the authorities want to keep the market open to foreigners." The market is small but fast-growing. He cites two main reasons why foreigners like the market: it gives them access to the Franc (the Luxembourg Franc is linked to the Belgian Franc, and although that market is larger, it is almost completely dominated by the Belgian Government, leaving little room for other borrowers); it is open to foreigners for private placements. There is a system of access by "priority" for public issues.

The Luxembourg Franc has become more appealing as limits on its use have gradually been lifted. Private placements in Flux began in 1978-79, when one borrower did not want to wait for his turn in the queue. But limits were quickly established for private placements: they could only be half the amount of public issues, the market was limited at any one time to half of all issues. In 1980-81, other limits were added when the four banks who were active formed a committee and set

up strict rules. But these limits began to fade away in 1984. Since then, says one banker, "it's been an open market." In 1985, there were 53 private placements, in 1986, 74 and in the first 10 weeks of 1987, 21, so the rapid expansion of the market looks likely to continue.

The real limit, bankers suggest, will be placing power. A borrower in Flux pays less than if he were borrowing Belgian francs because the interest rate is lower. Some Belgian and Luxembourg investors are looking for good investment vehicles in their own currency.

(Flux million)	1984		1985		1986	
	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount
Public issues	14	10,000	18	13,100	22	19,100
Private placements	18	4,500	42	11,725	81	24,200
TOTAL		14,700		24,825		43,300

Government Eases Tax Burden

Contrary to a widely held misconception, Luxembourg is not a tax haven. It is, however, stated Government policy to create conditions allowing the financial centre Luxembourg to compete on equal terms with other important financial centres.

Over the years, this policy has been translated into various measures, benchmarks being:

- in 1978, unilateral relief for foreign withholding tax, supplemented by cancellation of the stamp duty on certificates of deposit and of the withholding tax on interest paid on bonds issued by Luxembourg borrowers, including banks;
- in 1983, fiscal neutralization of translation gains on reinvested equity;
- in 1984, a package comprising widened tax-deductible general loan loss provisions, improved rules for unilateral relief of foreign taxation and reduced solidarity tax.

- Moreover:
- Value Added Tax on gold bullion for investment has been waived since 1979. Gold currencies are free of VAT;
 - For holding companies set up under the 1929 law, the tax base is net worth (annual subscription tax of 0.2%, net income. No withholding tax applies to dividends distributed by holding companies.
 - For investment funds, income is tax exempt but a subscription tax of 0.06% on net assets is levied annually.
 - No turnover tax is levied on security transactions, whether via or outside the stock exchange.

Banks are increasingly conscious of their expenses as well as of the major tax issues and Albert Dondelinger, chairman of the executive board of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (BIL) stated already quite some time ago "The corporate tax in Luxembourg is too high but the centre developed despite an unfavourable general tax situation for companies."

That's why Luxembourg's authorities, determined to see that the financial centre remains competitive, have taken, very recently, a series of measures to ease the tax burden.

- Highlights of the new package include:
 - a two-step 4% reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 40% in 1986 to 36% in 1988. Corporate income tax is fixed at 38% in 1987. In addition, a temporary surcharge called "solidarity tax" levied as a percentage of income tax has been reduced from 3% to 2%. So, in 1987, corporate income tax plus surcharge amount to 38.76%;
 - abolition of the "taxe d'abonnement" (subscription tax) on bond issues (corporations and holding companies);
 - abolition of the stamp duty on bills of exchange;
 - a further improvement in personal income taxes;
 - in March, the Government agreed to some tax relief for specialists to help banks compete against the high salaries offered in other centres.
- Many bankers feel that the tax authorities are taking an attitude bankers can work with. "It shows that the Government

is aware of the competitive environment internationally," says Rico Barandun, head of Crédit Suisse.

American bankers, many of whom are now concentrating on private banking, agree that the cuts are "a good step", but point out that Luxembourg will have to keep working to compete tax-wise. German bankers, for their part, say that the rate's importance may be growing for them. "The problem of high taxes has tra-

ditionally been offset by generous rules governing provisions.

Paul Schminke, managing director of Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz International, notes that the abolition of certain taxes is already pulling some business back to Luxembourg; he cites the case of his own bank making an Australian dollar issue in January in Luxembourg rather than in an offshore centre because the "taxe d'abonnement" had been dropped.

The Reasons for Banking in Luxembourg

SOLIDITY

A long established tradition
A modern communication network
A qualified multilingual staff
A stable and sound national environment

QUALITY

A sound legal framework
A competitive fiscal environment
A sound balance sheet structure
A serious and experienced banking control

EFFICIENCY

A strict legislation as regards banking secrecy
A very broad range of services offered
An attractive framework for holding companies and investment funds

DIVERSITY

Mr. Jacques Grosjean, Press Secretary, ABBL, Luxembourg Bankers' Association, B.P.15, L-2010 Luxembourg, Tel. (352) 29501, Telex 1701.

Yes, please send me LUXEMBOURG IN THE NEWS free on a regular basis.

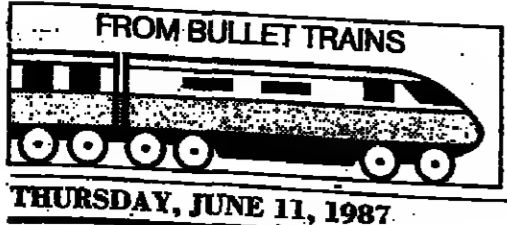
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Company: _____

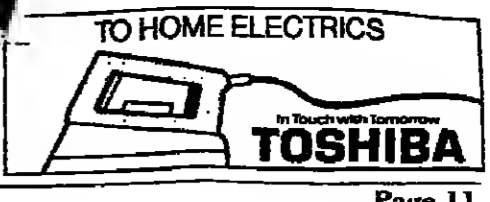
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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1987

BUSINESS/FINANCE



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Learning How to Vanquish The Terrors of the Podium

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — They may be calm, cool and collected on the outside, but the inside is all nerves. Many executives who are required to address large audiences are terrified of public speaking. Some U.S. research suggests that people are more frightened of public speaking than they are of flying, or even death.

Techniques include relaxing your muscles and focusing on one person for the duration of an idea.

THE FIRST thing participants learn in these courses, which film before and after videotapes of each participant, is how to get over being nervous by channeling the nervous energy. Techniques include clenching the back of the chair and relaxing your muscles, or using your hands when addressing the audience.

See MANAGER, Page 17

Toyota, VW Eye Venture

Hannover Plant Said to Be Site

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG and Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's top automaker, are discussing the possibility of joint production of commercial vehicles in West Germany, VW said Wednesday.

Japan said no final decision on a project with VW had been made. Japan said more than one million cars in European Community countries in 1986, and sales have risen sharply this year.



Murray Sigler, president of the new Canadian Airlines International.

A Challenger in Northern Airways Pacific Western-CP Air Merger to Test Air Canada

By John F. Burns

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Canadian Airlines International, the carrier that was formed in March by the \$220 million merger of Canadian Pacific Airlines and Pacific Western Airlines, has laid down an unmistakable challenge to Air Canada, the government-owned airline.

'From now on, it's Goliath vs. Goliath.'

—Murray Sigler, president

Pacific Western to acquire the much larger but debt-ridden CP Air, are still wrestling with the problems of integrating the two airlines.

Allegis Ousts Chairman, Plans To Sell Units

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shares of Allegis Corp. rose sharply Wednesday after the company's board announced a major management shake-up that includes the ouster of its longtime chairman and president, Richard J. Ferris.

U.K. Marketing Firm, WPP, Offers \$460 Million for JWT

By Warren Geier

LONDON — WPP Group PLC, a rapidly expanding British marketing company, said Wednesday that it had offered to buy the troubled U.S. advertising giant JWT Group Inc. for \$45 a share, or about \$460 million.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for currency types (D.M., F.F., S.F., S.P., Yen) and various exchange rates.

Japan's Growth Falls to 12-Year Low

By Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's economic performance for 1986-87 appears to be its worst in 12 years despite stronger than expected growth in the final months of the fiscal year, government and private economists said Wednesday.



Yasuhiro Nakasone

These fears appear to have been grounded. Led by a recovery in consumer spending and stronger exports than expected, growth in January-March was probably about the same as in the previous three months, economists said.

Advertisement for Jet Aviation with the headline 'Then she said, 'But everyone changes planes in Paris...'' and details about aircraft services.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for currency types (D-Mark, Franc, Sterline, P.F., S.F., Yen) and interest rates.

Gold

Table with columns for gold prices (A.M., P.M., Close) and market data.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. with details about the company and its stock listing.

Advertisement for Corum watches and Badrutts Palace Hotel, featuring a large watch image and promotional text.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Prev., Week Ago, Year Ago.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, % of Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Dow Jones, S&P 500, NYSE.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Firms in Seesaw Trading

NEW YORK — Prices finished slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday but only after a wave of selling sent the market sliding from a sharp gain to a steep loss that was erased in the last fifteen minutes of trading.

In a volatile roller-coaster ride, the Dow Jones industrial average slid from a 29-point gain in mid-afternoon to a 17-point deficit in late activity. In the minutes before the closing bell, buying erased the loss and the Dow ended at 353.61, for a gain of 0.91 point.

AMEX Most Actives

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NASDAQ Most Actives

NASDAQ Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

HYPO-BANK advertisement with text: 'MODERN BANKING IN THE FINEST ROYAL TRADITION', 'STRONG RESULTS AGAIN IN 1986', and 'Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank'.

Floating-Rate Notes

Floating-Rate Notes table with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next Bid Asked, and various financial data.

NIKKO GROWTH PACKAGE FUND, SICAV

NIKKO GROWTH PACKAGE FUND, SICAV notice of meeting and list of directors.

Highlights of our consolidated Balance Sheet for 1986 table with columns for Total assets consolidated, Total loans, Total deposits, etc.

Deutsche Marks and Japanese Yen tables with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next Bid Asked.

Fermenta Authorized to Sue Sayed

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Shareholders of Fermenta AB authorized its board and management Wednesday to sue Refaat el-Sayed, the embezzled biotechnology group's founder and former majority owner, and nine other past directors for damages done to the company.

Mr. Sayed asserted later in an interview that allegations against him were aimed at sabotaging an impending bid for Fermenta by the diversified British company Lonrho PLC. There was no immediate confirmation from Lonrho that it was planning a bid.

The resolution approved by shareholders authorizes, but does not require, a suit to be filed after Fermenta consults legal advisers and determines the extent of its claims against its former president and directors.

Company officials said that Fermenta would reach a decision on legal action by the fall.

Fermenta, which at one point was forecasting 1986 earnings of 700 million kronor (\$111.4 million), reported a pretax loss of 612.8 million kronor last year after irregularities were found in the company's accounts.

Fermenta reported Wednesday a

pretax loss of 70 million kronor for the first four months of 1987. It said that sales were 1.09 billion kronor, down 12 percent from the year-earlier period.

In a move with few precedents in Swedish corporate history, shareholders voted at their annual meeting not to absolve Mr. Sayed and nine other directors of their fiduciary liability for 1986. Such action must be taken before a company can sue directors under Swedish law.

Shareholders agreed with the conclusion of the company's auditors and an independent auditor that Mr. Sayed and other directors were guilty of gross dereliction of responsibility.

Mr. Sayed resigned as head of Fermenta in December after admitting he had used cash from personal loans and transactions to boost the revenue and profit margins of the company.

The entire board then resigned en masse as details emerged about the extent of financial manipulation and mismanagement of the company, and Fermenta was delisted from the Stockholm stock exchange in January.

In an impassioned speech before the shareholders Wednesday, Mr. Sayed said his actions were taken in the best interests of the company. He said that he alone should be held responsible for Fermenta's troubles.

Kjell Braendstrom, managing director of Industrivserden AB, the single largest shareholder in Fermenta, told shareholders that "all attempts by Refaat to describe Fermenta" in 1986 "as anything but a house of cards must be rejected."

Mr. Sayed, driving later Wednesday through downtown Stockholm, waved letters and telegrams that he said concerned a proposed acquisition of Fermenta by Lonrho. He said that the purchase would have resulted in his reappointment as chief executive.

The transaction was blocked, he said, after Fermenta's auditors asserted in late May that \$44 million of a \$94 million payment made by Fermenta during its 1985 acquisition of SDS Biotech of the United States had actually been used to buy back an option on Fermenta shares. The option was issued by a private company owned by Mr. Sayed, a naturalized Swede who was born in Egypt.

Police prosecutors, the stock exchange and the bank inspection board have carried out separate inquiries on Fermenta following disclosures last year by auditors.

Marks & Spencer

SHARING IN SUCCESS

1986-87 a year of continuing growth and achievement.

Last year Marks & Spencer group sales increased by 13.0% to £4,220.8 million and group profits went up by 18.1%. Overall group profitability on sales increased from 9.8% to 10.2%. Dividends per share increased from 3.9p to 4.5p.

In the UK, market share of national clothing sales now stands at 16%, whilst homeware, footwear and foods all continued their progress and gained market share.

During the year £223 million was invested in the UK and 94 stores, representing over half the UK footage, have now been extended or modernised.

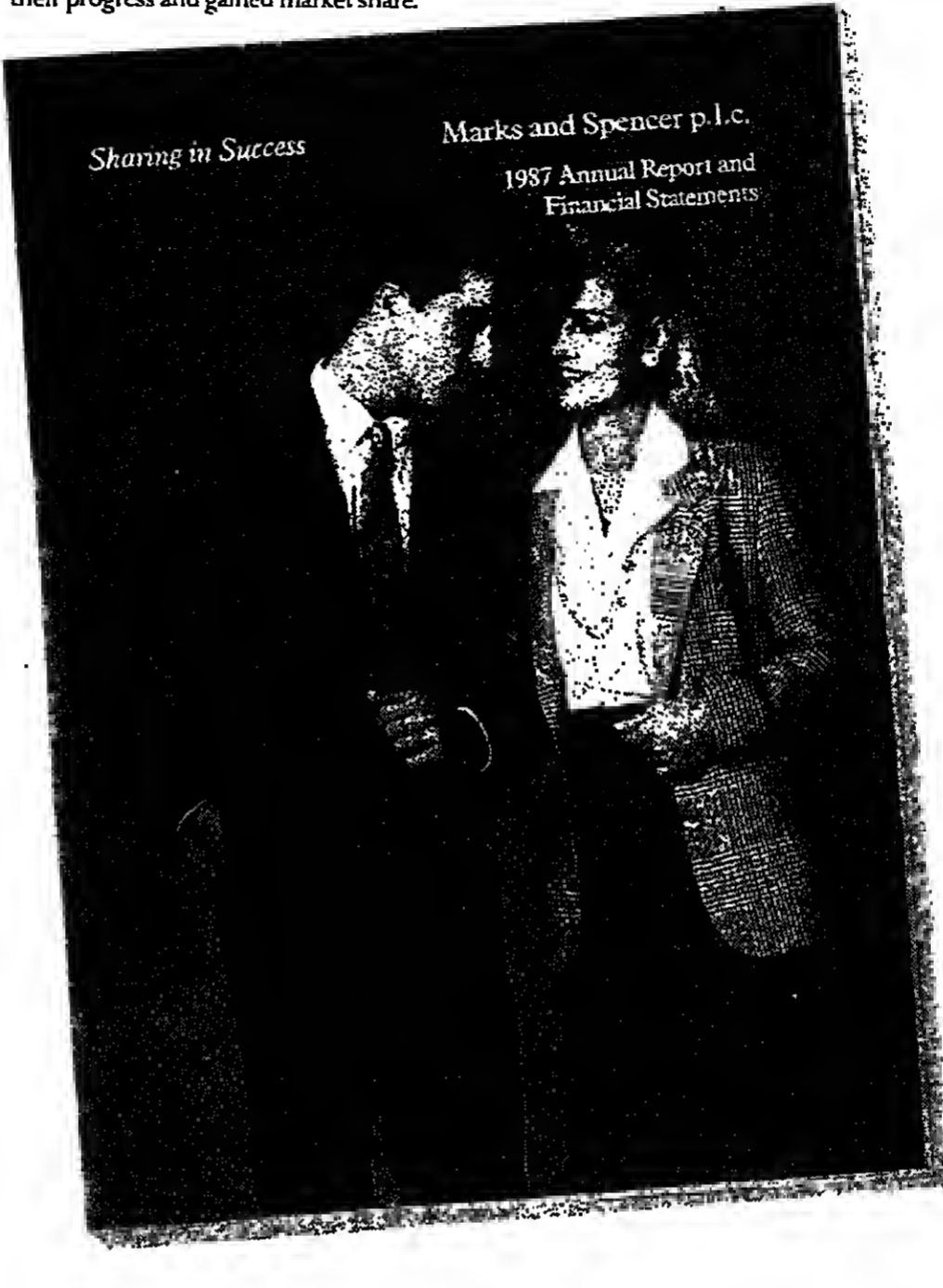
Selling space increased by 450,000 sq. ft. to a total of 7.9 million sq. ft. We intend to continue our expansion by opening around 500,000 sq. ft. per year for the next 3 years. Our premier store at Marble Arch is currently being modernised and extended and will open later in the year on four floors.

Early in 1988 our second edge-of-town store will open in Cheshunt.

There are now more than 1.5 million Chargecard holders. Sales on the Chargecard increased by 54% to 11% of the UK turnover.

Year	Group Turnover (excluding sales taxes) £m
1987	4,220.8
1986	3,734.8
1985	3,208.1
1984	2,862.3
1983	2,509.9

Year	Group Profit (before taxation) £m
1987	432.1
1986	365.8
1985	304.1
1984	279.3
1983	239.3



Sharing in Success

Marks and Spencer p.l.c.
1987 Annual Report and Financial Statements

Our European division has traded profitably, helped by the new French store at Velizy 2 which has made a most encouraging start.

In Canada, following the move to full ownership, sales and profits have progressed satisfactorily. A team of senior people is currently investigating future development opportunities in the USA and our first store in Hong Kong will open later this year.

We are confident that our current expansion programme will ensure that our shareholders, our staff and our suppliers will continue to share in our success.

Marks & Spencer has an AAA rating for long-term debt from Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

If you would like to receive a copy of the Marks & Spencer Annual Report please complete and send the coupon.

To: Marks & Spencer France S.A., 6-8 Rue des Mathurins, B.P. 252-09, 75424 Paris Cedex 09, France.
Please send me a copy of your latest Annual Report.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____

St Michael

Pilkington Bros. Posts Doubling Of Pretax Profit

LONDON — Pilkington Bros. PLC, the British glassmaker, reported Wednesday that it had more than doubled pretax profits last year.

Pilkington reported profits of £256 million (\$425 million) in the year ending March 31, compared with £123.3 million a year earlier.

Turnover was £2.10 billion, up 59 percent from £1.32 billion. Pilkington also reported revenue from licensing and technical fees of £32.1 million, up from £26.2 million, and from investment of £22.3 million, up from £18 million.

The company, which earlier this year fought off a hostile takeover from the industrial conglomerate BTR PLC, said it expected profits to continue to improve. It said the costs of defending against the takeover had contributed to a £31.8 million extraordinary loss.

SAS Predicts Rise in Traffic

NEW YORK — SAS Group expects an increase in passenger traffic on its airline, Scandinavian Airlines System, which will contribute to higher profit in the second half of the year, its president and chief executive said Wednesday.

Jan Carlzon, in an interview, also said that merger talks between SAS and Sabena, Belgium's national airline, were proceeding but that no agreement had been reached.

"We plan to make a proposal in the near future," he said but declined to be more specific.

SAS Group reported earlier that first-half profit before allocation and taxes rose 200 percent, to \$89.5 million, from \$29.2 million a year earlier. Profit for the 1986 fiscal year, ended Sept. 30, was about \$219 million on revenue of \$3.12 billion.

Mr. Carlzon said second-half earnings would be higher than in the first half, but the rate of increase in the second half would not be as large.

"It seems like it's going to be a good traffic summer from a tourist point of view," he said. "Despite more competition on North Atlantic routes, traffic should increase there also."

Mr. Carlzon said business traffic should be stable in the second half. Better yields — or revenue per passenger per mile — and a bigger market share of business travel contributed to the strong first-half results.

Regarding the Sabena merger, he said the thinking at the two companies was "quite parallel."

SAS Group also includes hotel, travel and information subsidiaries. SAS is owned by the national airlines of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The three national airlines are, in turn, 50 percent owned by their governments and 50 percent by private interests.

SAS is seeking to merge its airline because of changes expected from deregulation, or liberalization, of European airline markets.

"If we don't do anything, we will end up as a feeder carrier to one of the big countries and their airline system," Mr. Carlzon said.

ALLEGIS: Chairman Ousted, Sale of Units Planned

(Continued from first finance page)

Marchesano said. The pilots also have accused the company of going too far afield from its core business.

On Tuesday, the pilots' union had asked a federal court in Chicago to force a shareholder vote on their restructuring proposal, under which the company's hotels and auto-rental business would be sold while shareholders and employees took ownership of the airline.

The suit said Allegis' "integrated travel services" strategy "has been a failure and has been injurious both to Allegis' airline employees and to its stockholders."

The strategy has "drained capital from the airline and has been a drag on the price of Allegis stock," the pilots said.

The U.S. District Court suit also asked the court to order Allegis to supply the pilots' financial advisers with any data it gave others while developing anti-takeover strate-

gies, a union spokesman, Jim Waters, said.

The company had its own plan to ask shareholders to approve a one-time \$3 billion payout of \$60 a share, a move widely regarded as an attempt to block any takeover. On Tuesday, Allegis said it was abandoning that plan.

In taking the actions, Allegis' board was yielding to several months of pressure from takeover attempts and from large stockholders, some of whom opposed Ferris' strategy.

The board also said that, under the plan it now favors, after Hertz and the hotel chains are sold, the remaining Allegis unit, United Airlines, would have a new ownership and a revamped financial structure.

The board said such a plan would potentially involve "the active participation of all employee groups in a broad-based" employee stock ownership plan.

Under a "golden parachute" contract adopted by Allegis on April 27 of this year, Mr. Ferris is entitled to full compensation until April 30, 1992. He received total compensation of \$578,981 in 1986.

The "golden parachute" for Mr. Ferris and seven other top officers were part of the strategy Allegis has been using to fight takeover attempts since the pilots' bid in April.

A senior director of Allegis, Charles F. Luce, said the board had asked its financial advisers to reconsider all existing restructuring proposals and to make recommendations within two to three weeks.

The board presumes that such recommendations, Mr. Luce said, would include the sale of Hertz, Westin and Hilton and a recapitalization of United Airlines. In the case of such moves, Mr. Olson then would recommend that Allegis take the name United Airlines Inc. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

Labor Strife, Takeover Talk Ended Ferris's Travel Dream

CHICAGO — Richard J. Ferris worked his way up through the hotel industry to head one of the largest U.S. airline companies and dreamed of making it a travel conglomerate that included hotels and rental-car operations.

That dream, criticized inside and outside the company, buckled under the reality of labor disputes and takeover rumors. Mr. Ferris, 50, was ousted Tuesday as chairman and president of Allegis Corp., with the future of the company clouded.

In a brief statement announcing the ouster, the company said it was considering selling its Hertz rental car and its Westin and Hilton Hotels divisions and assuming the name United Airlines Inc.

The statement did not say why Mr. Ferris had left. He was replaced by Frank A. Olson, who was elected chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Ferris could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Ferris, a native of Sacramento, California, went to United Airlines after nearly a decade in the hotel business. He was president of Western International's Seattle headquarters when UAL, United's parent company, acquired the hotel chain in 1970.

He became president of United in 1975 and four years later took over as chief executive officer of UAL Inc. He impressed pilots by learning to fly.

In February, UAL Inc. changed its name to Allegis Corp., hoping that the change would make the public think of it as a full-service travel company.

The seeds of Mr. Ferris' fall were sown during a 29-day strike by 5,000 United pilots in 1985, said Louis Marchesano, an airline analyst with Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ferris won a short-term vic-



Richard J. Ferris

new pilots would be paid less than experienced ones. But the long-term effects were more serious.

"It wasn't so much what the company lost, but the amount it didn't make while other companies did," Mr. Marchesano said.

In 1986, United Airlines reported an \$80 million loss, limiting its earnings to \$11.6 million. And in February announced layoffs of more than 1,000 workers in an attempt to trim \$100 million from its 1987 budget.

The real estate developer Donald Trump, who owns a small amount of Allegis stock, and Coniston Partners, a New York investment firm, were reported to be interested in Allegis' hotels. Coniston, which in April revealed that it held 13 percent of Allegis, proposed to sell the corporation or break it up.

Citing apparent takeover threats, directors granted "golden-parachute" contracts to Mr. Ferris and seven other top officials, giving them the right to receive their salaries until at least April 1992 if they did not retire earlier. Mr. Ferris' compensation was reported at

LOUIS VUITTON - MOËT-HENNESSY

The Boards of Directors of the Moët-Hennessy and Louis Vuitton groups, two of the world's leading prestige consumer products companies, announced a mutual agreement to merge the two groups within a single entity. The combination is subject to approval by the shareholders of both groups.

The combined entity would hold between 90% and 100% of the shares of each of the constituent groups. The shareholders of the combined entity would consist of the shareholders of the two constituent groups, in proportion to the value of their present holdings. Pending further review by statutory auditors and authorities supervising the proposed merger, the proposed exchange ratio would be 2.4 Louis Vuitton shares for each Moët-Hennessy share.

The merged company will be named:

LV MH
MOËT-HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON

The intent of both parties is to maintain the identity, autonomy, structures and activities of the two constituent groups and the companies they comprise, within the context of a general strategic coordination.

The combined group would have estimated 1987 sales of FF 13 billion (over \$2 billion) and net income of more than FF 1.3 billion (over \$200 million).

Major brands of the new entity will include Dom Perignon, Moët & Chandon, and Veuve Clicquot champagnes; Louis Vuitton luggage and leather goods; Hennessy cognac; and Christian Dior and Givenchy perfumes and beauty products.

In line with the activities of both the Moët-Hennessy and Louis Vuitton groups, the combined entity would focus on high quality and prestige products, and have strong export market positions.

In a joint statement, the management of the two groups emphasized that the combination of the two groups will constitute an entity of worldwide stature, with a wealth of experience, synergies, exceptional growth potential and first rate human, production, marketing and financial resources. The development of each group's products and brands would remain separate.

The shareholders and directors of each group will be asked to approve the creation of a joint Board of Directors, presided by Mr. Alain CHEVALIER, the present Chairman of the Board and CEO of Moët-Hennessy, and of a joint Strategic Committee, presided by Mr. Henry RACAMIER, the present President and CEO of Louis Vuitton.

The Boards and Executive Committees of each constituent group would remain unchanged. Paribas and Lazard Frères & Cie are serving as advisors in this transaction.

Louis Vuitton added, that in the event that the merger takes place, its proposed one-for-eight free share distribution would be cancelled.

Moët-Hennessy

LOUIS VUITTON

Moët-Hennessy

MOËT-HENNESSY AND GUINNESS ANNOUNCE JOINT VENTURE

New distribution agreement to expand world sales.

Moët-Hennessy and Guinness announced today that they have agreed to develop a series of joint venture distribution companies in the U.S.A., Japan and the Far East.

Under the arrangements, a number of premium brands from United Distillers - Guinness' spirits operations - will be marketed and sold alongside the premium brands of Moët-Hennessy through distribution companies in which both principals become equal partners. All profits from brand sales will return to the same brand owning companies. The arrangement will bring together Johnnie Walker, the world's best selling Scotch whisky, with Moët & Chandon and Hennessy, the world's leading brands of Champagne and Cognac.

In the U.S.A. a joint venture will be formed to handle Johnnie Walker and Tanqueray Gin, two key brands of Somerset Group, Inc. - Guinness' wholly owned subsidiary - and Hennessy and Moët & Chandon, two key brands of Schieffelin, Moët-Hennessy's subsidiary. The new business will be named Schieffelin and Somerset and will also handle other premium brands.

Similar organisations will be established in the Far East. Arrangements in Japan and North East Asia will involve a new partnership with Jardine Matheson, who already acts as agents for both companies' brands. Those in other parts of the Far East will be based on existing and long-standing associate distribution companies.

Mr. Alain Chevalier, Chairman of Moët-Hennessy said: "By bringing together these leading brands, we make our distribution companies among the strongest in each market where we work together. At the same time Moët-Hennessy and Guinness significantly increase profitability by sharing distribution costs."

Mr. Anthony Tennant, Group Chief Executive of Guinness PLC said: "This arrangement brings together two major European companies with a common objective, to optimise the potential of premium brands on an international scale. I have every confidence that this alliance will provide many new opportunities and considerable benefits to both partners. As far as United Distillers is concerned, the arrangement will re-inforce our existing worldwide distribution network and enable us to apply our resources even more effectively in key overseas markets (for example, Schieffelin and Somerset will have a turnover of well over half a billion dollars and our Far Eastern business will be significantly larger than that of any competitor)."

Wednesdays RISE Closing

Table with columns: 22 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 22 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Table with columns: 22 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 10th June 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, bid, offer, and other financial metrics.

U.S. Futures

Table listing U.S. futures contracts including Wheat, Corn, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, and others with their respective prices and changes.

Metals

Table listing metal futures contracts such as Copper, Aluminum, and Tin with their market prices.

Stocks

Table listing various stock indices and individual stock prices, including the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Livestock

Table listing livestock prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Food

Table listing food commodity prices such as coffee, sugar, and cocoa.

Financial

Table listing financial market data including interest rates and bond yields.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing various commodity index values and their trends.

Other Funds

Table listing other types of investment funds and their performance.

Paris Commodities

Table listing commodity prices from the Paris market.

London Commodities

Table listing commodity prices from the London market.

Dividends

Table listing dividend payments for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table listing spot market prices for various commodities.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table listing S&P 100 index option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table listing DM futures option prices.

US Treasuries

Table listing US Treasury bond and bill prices.

French Job Scene: A Harsh Report

PARIS — There is no quick answer to France's high unemployment, which is caused by people living beyond their means and being less hard-working than competitors, an independent report commissioned by Philippe Seguin, minister of social affairs and employment, said Wednesday.

London Metals

Table listing London metal prices for various commodities.

BP to Buy Oil Interests

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Wednesday it had reached an agreement in principle to buy 32 offshore oil drilling blocks from the conglomerate Trafalgar House PLC.

BP did not provide a figure on the transaction, but market sources put the sale price at £21 million (\$35 million). The transaction would give BP control of block.

سجلا من الاصل

Thailand... Slow Pe... U.S. We... Indones... (m Shu...)

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closest to West Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table listing NYSE Highs and Lows for various stocks.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Table listing AMEX Highs and Lows for various stocks.



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Wednesdays AMEX Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High/Low	Close	Chg.
18 3/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 3/4	18 3/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High/Low	Close	Chg.
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High/Low	Close	Chg.
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High/Low	Close	Chg.
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
18 1/2	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/2	18 1/2	+
18 1/4	ABN	1.8 10	18 1/4	18 1/4	+

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Now in the 1987 completely revised and updated edition, almost 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 81 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

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- ACCOR
- AEROSPATIALE
- AIR FRANCE
- AIR LIQUIDE
- ATOCHEM
- AVIONS MARCEL DASSAULT
- BESOUET AVIATION
- AXA (MUTUELLES-UNIES DROUOT PRESENCE)
- BANQUE INDOSUEZ
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS-BNP
- BEHRNSAY
- BONBRAN S.A.
- BOUYGUES
- BSN
- BULL
- CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS (CNT)
- CAMPENON BERNARD
- CAP GEMINI SOCIET
- CARNAUD
- CASINO
- CEA-INDUSTRIE
- CGE ALSTHOM
- CGP (COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'INDUSTRIE ET DE PARTICIPATIONS)
- CGM GROUP
- CHARGEURS S.A.
- CLUB MEDITERRANEE
- COGEMA
- COMPAGNIE DU MIDI
- COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL-OC GROUP
- COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ELECTRICITE (CGE)
- COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES EAUX
- COMPAGNIE LA HENIN
- CREDIT AGRICOLE
- CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (CCF)
- CREDIT DU NORD
- CREDIT LYONNAIS
- CREDIT NATIONAL
- DARTY

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Summit Does Little to Buoy Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar closed little changed Wednesday in a week of trading as market participants turned their attention from summit rhetoric to the next report on the U.S. trade deficit.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc, British pound.

Mr. Johnson said the market would consider a deficit of \$13 billion to \$13.5 billion a "neutral number" while a deficit of \$15 billion to \$16 billion would be very bad for the dollar, and you could see it test the lows.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7965 DM, up from 1.7905 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 142.45 yen, unchanged. The U.S. currency rose against the pound, which ended at \$1.6595, said \$1.6630 Tuesday.

IMF Urges Seoul To Ease Controls To Limit Surplus

SEOUL — An International Monetary Fund delegation urged South Korea on Wednesday to limit the growth of its balance of payments surplus.

MANAGER: Schools Help Executives Conquer the Terrors of the Podium

(Continued from first finance page) Experts use different methods to help executives avoid reading their text. Communication organizers presentations in bracketed columns, typed like a newspaper column, with only a few words to a line.

Experts suggest rephrasing the question to the audience to give the speaker time to think. If you really don't know the answer, the best thing is to say "I will offer to give an answer at a later date."

Top executives who have attended the courses say they saw a dramatic difference in the before and after videos of their presentations. "The way I measured the effectiveness of the course was the wide difference between the before and after videos," said Mr. Young of Julius Baer.

But the thing that really makes a speech work is personal enthusiasm about the subject, something that Dale Carnegie discovered 70 years ago. As one expert put it, "When the person has nothing to say, and a lot of people don't, then you have a problem. Techniques wouldn't help much."

AIRLINES: A Challenger to Air Canada Emerges in the Northern Skies

(Continued from first finance page) Air Canada regularly took more than 60 percent of a domestic and international market of more than 25 million passengers a year.

Air Canada's regulatory privileges continued for years after 1978, when deregulation in the United States ushered in an era of no-frills airlines, frequent-flyer discounts and \$99 coast-to-coast fares.

Until 1959, when Canadian Pacific was granted its first transcontinental route, from Vancouver in Montreal, Canadian Pacific survived largely as a regional carrier in 1957, that later became Air Canada.

policy led to the cancellation of the rule limiting competitors to 25 percent of Air Canada's route mileage and the opening of most of the heavily traveled routes in southern Canada to competition. Service to northern communities continues to be regulated, to insure continuity of service.

Currency Futures Market Is Riveted on U.S. Trade Deficit

CHICAGO — Expectations for further increases in currency futures may be reinforced by U.S. trade figures to be released Friday, analysts say.

A sharp rise in currency futures could result if the merchandise trade deficit for April was greater than anticipated, analysts said Tuesday. A \$13.7 billion trade deficit is the median market expectation, according to the regular survey by Money Market Services.

Estimates for the U.S. trade deficit range from \$13 billion to \$16 billion, but projections at the upper end are stacking up, said Linda McLaughlin, manager of corporate foreign exchange at Shearson Lehman Brothers.

Richard Peterson, chief economist at Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust, forecast Tuesday that the U.S. trade deficit would continue to average \$13 billion to \$14 billion for the next few months.

'We could carry you from one major center in Canada to another, but if you wanted to go from Spuzzem to Ekum-Seakum, you had to go Air Canada.'

(Continued from first finance page) The biggest loser was Canadian Pacific, which traced its history back to bush plane operations that sprang up in the 1920s. Although the modern airline was founded only in 1942, company histories recall a time when flight times for the smaller operators that preceded it were published as an appendix to the schedule for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

western Canada and as a pioneer of routes across the Pacific. Other domestic routes followed, and the airline expanded into South America and southern Europe. Still, it remained a weak sister to Air Canada at home.

Full deregulation will not come until Parliament enacts legislation, probably next year, and even then the industry will lack some of the freedoms of U.S. carriers. But already, patterns that developed in the United States are being repeated.

At least 16 new regional airlines have sprung up, many of them selling out to Air Canada and CP Air as the larger carriers have sought to secure longer routes. Consumers have benefited from fare wars, flight schedules are more full, and in-flight service has improved.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 a.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., % Chg., P.E. Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., % Chg., P.E. Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., % Chg., P.E. Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Chg.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., % Chg., P.E. Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Chg.

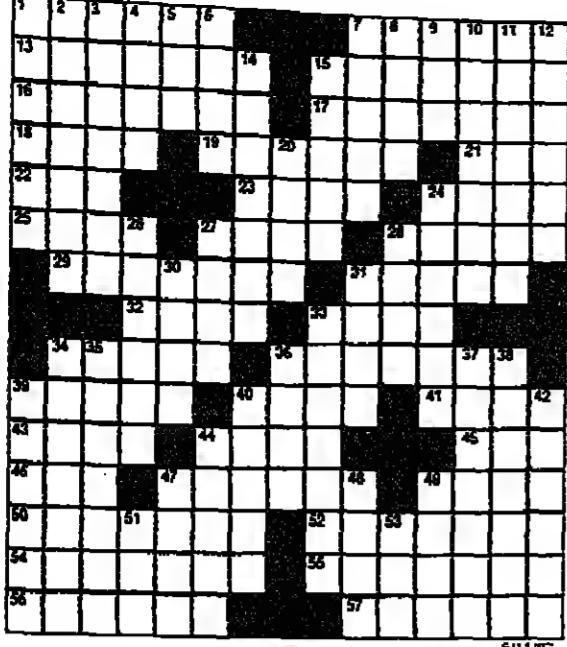
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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., % Chg., P.E. Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Chg.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., % Chg., P.E. Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Chg.

Wednesday's MEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



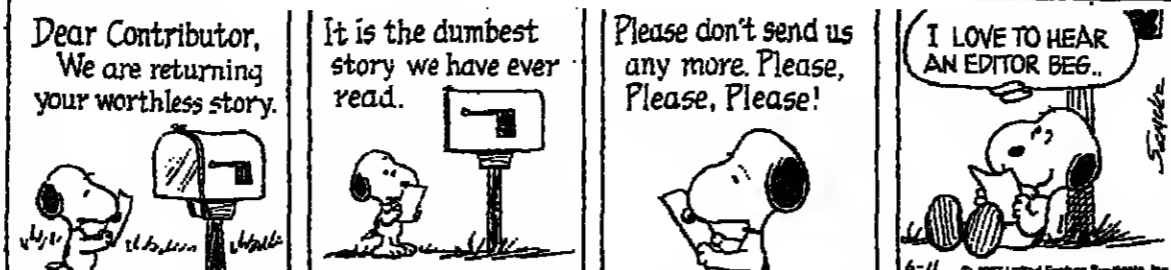
ACROSS

1 One way up
7 Pardoned
12 Large basket
15 Tableland
16 Elevate
17 Part of E.S.T.
18 Balanchine
19 Burglars, e.g.
21 Keep the
22 Campanella or
23 Serge-suit foe
24 Eat in style
25 Appear
27 Optical item
28 Scope
29 Shipyard area
31 "And thereby
32 Evict
33 Painful feeling
34 Calcutta cash
35 Early Mexican
36 Send back
39 Sir Thomas,
41 Roasted Fr.
43 Place of exile,
1814-15
44 Esth. for one
45 Nylons mishap

DOWN

1 Asparagus
2 Danced in
3 Argentine
4 Not excluded
5 Tease
6 Egg
7 Bias
8 Freebie
9 Envelope abbr.
10 In a spin
11 Sailors' short
12 Port of Tay
13 Fish
14 Choose the
15 Unskilled
16 Connection
17 Peril
18 Nearsighted-
19 Mislay
20 Throw a
21 Piano music
22 Map sections
23 Hillside, to
24 Burns
25 The Great
26 Commoner
27 Angry
28 Sully of space
29 Once around
30 Tom of old
31 Westerns

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



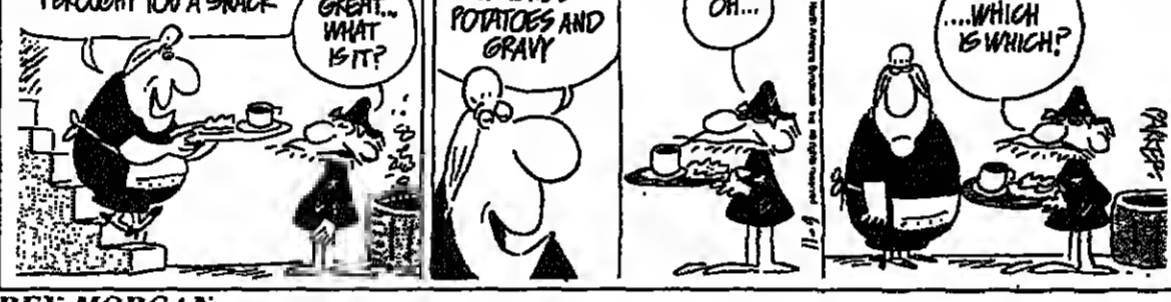
BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THEM
By Teresa Toranska. Translated from the Polish by Agnieszka Kolakowska. Illustrated. 384 pages. \$22.95. Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross
In 1980 Teresa Toranska, a young Polish journalist closely connected with the Solidarity movement, set out to interview surviving Communist leaders who came to power in Poland at the end of World War II. She had been commissioned to do so by a state publishing house — a clear sign of the relatively relaxed conditions prevailing at the time.

With the introduction of martial law in December 1981, official publication was out of the question. But Toranska persisted; a book based on her interviews was published in Poland in an underground edition, and an abridged version has now been translated into English under the title "Them."

They were the architects of the world into which Toranska was born, the rulers of People's Poland until Wladyslaw Gomułka took over as first secretary of the Polish Communist Party in 1956. Their representatives in the book are Julia Minc, a former head of the Polish press agency; Edward Ochab, Gomułka's predecessor as first secretary; Roman Werfel, once the party's leading ideologist; Stefan Staszewski, whose positions included that of propaganda chief; and Jakub Berman, for nearly a decade head of internal security and the second most powerful man in the country.

The conversation with Minc is a good deal shorter than the others in the book, which is probably just as well. Minc (whose husband was in charge of economic planning in postwar Poland) can see nothing in the record that needs to be explained and nothing that needs to be excused.

She found Rudolf Slansky, a Czechoslovak Communist, "a very decent sort," for example, when they worked together during the war. Toranska reminds Minc that, under her direction, the Polish press agency joined in the campaign traducing Slansky in 1951-52. It was executed on a trumped-up charge of espionage — and the most crushing retort she can manage is "So what?"

In any case, Berman's case finally rests not on the accommodations of Realpolitik but on his unadmittable Marxist faith, his cast-iron commitment to the idea of the revolution. And in this he resembles all his colleagues in the book apart from the disenchanted Staszewski.

"Them" throws interesting new light on many developments of the postwar period; some of its glimpses of Stalin's court are worthy of a latter-day Suetonius. But its greatest value lies in its picture of political dogmatism trying itself into knots and its reminder of how dangerous people can be when they are convinced they are carrying out the will of history.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



LOOKS LIKE WE SPEND MOST OF OUR TIME INGING... YOU KNOW, LIKE SLEEPING, EATING, RUNNING, CLIMBING...

JUMBLE

Unscramble three four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOTOB
MAROA
RYSLIG
TROPSY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surname of an actor, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles SWOOP BLESS FAULTY INDOOR
Answer: Why the mummy had to visit a shrink — HE WAS ALL WOUND UP

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	15	9	W	Bangkok	25	18	W
Amsterdam	15	9	W	Beijing	20	12	W
Athens	20	12	W	Bombay	28	20	W
Berlin	15	9	W	Calcutta	28	20	W
Bombay	28	20	W	Chengde	20	12	W
Buenos Aires	15	9	W	Hankow	20	12	W
Cardiff	15	9	W	Harbin	15	7	W
Chicago	15	9	W	Hong Kong	25	18	W
Cairo	25	18	W	Kobe	20	12	W
London	15	9	W	Manila	25	18	W
Los Angeles	20	12	W	Shanghai	25	18	W
Madrid	20	12	W	Singapore	28	20	W
Moscow	15	9	W	Taipei	25	18	W
Munich	15	9	W	Tokyo	20	12	W
Nice	17	11	W				
Paris	15	9	W				
Perth	18	12	W				
Rome	18	12	W				
Sydney	18	12	W				
Tokyo	20	12	W				
Washington	18	12	W				
Yokohama	20	12	W				

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	444.42	+0.25
Bangkok	1150.00	+12.50
Bombay	1250.00	+15.00
Buenos Aires	1200.00	+10.00
Cardiff	1100.00	+8.00
Chicago	1300.00	+12.00
Cairo	1400.00	+18.00
London	1500.00	+20.00
Los Angeles	1600.00	+22.00
Madrid	1700.00	+25.00
Moscow	1800.00	+28.00
Munich	1900.00	+30.00
Nice	2000.00	+32.00
Paris	2100.00	+35.00
Perth	2200.00	+38.00
Rome	2300.00	+40.00
Sydney	2400.00	+42.00
Tokyo	2500.00	+45.00
Washington	2600.00	+48.00
Yokohama	2700.00	+50.00

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
WHAT was called the world's most charitable bridge game, at the Harmonie Club in Manhattan, raised some \$62,000 for the U.J.A. Federation. The diagrammed deal from the event featured some unusual bidding and illustrates a common error in opening-lead selection. After three passes, Tannah Hirsch of Stamford, Connecticut, chose to open three diamonds, hoping to shut his opponents out of the auction. However West came to life by bidding hearts and clubs, and East was eventually happy to double four spades.

Trying for a ruff in the declarer's long side-suit is nearly always a mistake and proved overruffed. A diamond winner was ruffed by West and overruffed in dummy. The spade king was the only trick for the defense, and the doubled game was made.

North
♠ A 9 7 4
♥ K Q J 10 8 5 2
♦ K Q 10 8 5 2
♣ A 7 6 5 4 3 2

West (D)
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

East
♠ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South
♠ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	444.42	+0.25
Bangkok	1150.00	+12.50
Bombay	1250.00	+15.00
Buenos Aires	1200.00	+10.00
Cardiff	1100.00	+8.00
Chicago	1300.00	+12.00
Cairo	1400.00	+18.00
London	1500.00	+20.00
Los Angeles	1600.00	+22.00
Madrid	1700.00	+25.00
Moscow	1800.00	+28.00
Munich	1900.00	+30.00
Nice	2000.00	+32.00
Paris	2100.00	+35.00
Perth	2200.00	+38.00
Rome	2300.00	+40.00
Sydney	2400.00	+42.00
Tokyo	2500.00	+45.00
Washington	2600.00	+48.00
Yokohama	2700.00	+50.00

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	444.42	+0.25
Bangkok	1150.00	+12.50
Bombay	1250.00	+15.00
Buenos Aires	1200.00	+10.00
Cardiff	1100.00	+8.00
Chicago	1300.00	+12.00
Cairo	1400.00	+18.00
London	1500.00	+20.00
Los Angeles	1600.00	+22.00
Madrid	1700.00	+25.00
Moscow	1800.00	+28.00
Munich	1900.00	+30.00
Nice	2000.00	+32.00
Paris	2100.00	+35.00
Perth	2200.00	+38.00
Rome	2300.00	+40.00
Sydney	2400.00	+42.00
Tokyo	2500.00	+45.00
Washington	2600.00	+48.00
Yokohama	2700.00	+50.00

